PHRENOLOGICAL.

LOVE AND MATRIMONY,
Its Laws, Nature and [illegible]
—BY—
PROF. O. S. FOWLER,
Of New York,
AT METROPOLITAN HALL,
Monday Evening, Nov. 10th.
SINGLE ADMISSION 15 CENTS. [illegible] week of the Professor's stay in Chicago.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY,
CHICAGO. THIRD SEASON—1862-3.
A SERIES OF FIVE GRAND
ORCHESTRAL & VOCAL CONCERTS
Under the direction of
MR. HANS BALATKA.

The Philharmonic Society respectfully announce their Third series of Concerts, to commence on [illegible] next, to be given at intervals of [illegible] the same place as those of last season. [illegible] orchestra fully equal, if not superior to those of former years, with greater vocal [illegible] creased Repertoire, they will be enabled to [illegible] number, the choicest compositions of Beethoven, Mozart, Mendelssohn, [illegible] port, the best Overtures [illegible] English and German Songs. Vocal solos, [illegible] voices, solos for the Piano, Violin [illegible] struments, together with new and [illegible] tions and fantasias for [illegible] popular Operas, composed and arranged [illegible] tions Concerts by Balatka.

Tickets for the series of Five Concerts, admitting one gentleman and two ladies, [illegible] Music Stores of Root & Cady, [illegible] M. Higgins, 117 Randolph street, [illegible] Tinkham, and of the Secretary. [illegible] is very desirable that those [illegible] Concerts should at once procure [illegible] formances may commence [illegible] as the first Concert will not be given until the [illegible] tickets is sufficient to defray the expenses of the whole series.

E. S. STICKNEY, Secretary. E. I. TINKHAM, President.
Chicago, Nov. 3, 1862.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance commences [illegible]

Engagement of the charming young actress,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
Who will appear this evening in her entirely new [illegible]
FANCHON; The Cricket,

Which has met with UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, and all cities wherever produced. It will be presented to the Chicago public with an excellent cast.
FANCHON..........MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL.
NEW SCENERY, by J. W. Wayland.
STRANGE AND ORIGINAL MUSIC.
MECHANICAL ILLUSIONS.
Properties, Appointments and Thrilling Effects.

MABIE'S
WINTER GARDEN.
Zoological and Equestrian Entertainments,
On Washington street, (op. the Court House,)
Will open to the public on
Thursday Evening, Nov. 13th, 1862.

The predominating features of this establishment are:—The largest and best selected collection of WILD ANIMALS and BIRDS in the United States. The Double Den of Performing Animals, introduced by the intrepid LANGWORTHY, the Lion King. The wonderful Gymnastic Elephants, performed by the trainer, STEWART CRAVEN; A superior Circus Troupe, comprising the best talent in the country, headed by the great Australian Miracle,

JAMES MELVILLE.
A fine Stud of Ring Horses; YOUNG AMERICA, the Famous Trick Pony; and the Educated Mules.

The spacious Amphitheatre will be comfortably warmed, brilliantly illuminated, and provided with good seats, and every attention paid to the comfort and convenience of our patrons. The performance will be void of a single objectionable feature, and a nature as to meet the wants of a refined and intelligent community. Fresh novelties will be produced in rapid succession. Good order will be strictly maintained. Gentlemanly ushers in attendance.
For list of animals, programme of performances, &c., see Circulars and Bills of the day.
ADMISSION—Dress Circle, 50 cents; children under twelve years of age, half price—Dress Circle only. Pit 25 cents—no half price.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 7¾.

VAAS & DEAN'S LIGHT GUARD BAND.—OFFICE, 47 CLARK STREET. Music furnished for Parties, Balls, Festivals, Concerts, Parades, etc. This well known band received from the East the latest new and fashionable Music, and is composed of the best musical talent in the West and the most popular and favorite leaders.
A. J. VAAS, Leader. S. T. DEAN.

MARTINE'S CHICAGO DANCING ACADEMY, Corner of Clark and Monroe sts. The appointments of the Academy are perfect and complete, the teachers are competent and attentive and will spare no pains to give entire satisfaction. A competent lady teacher will assist in all cases to devote especial attention to the ladies and children classes. The late dances will be introduced, and all dances systematically taught.
Weekly School Soirees, Tuesday evening.
The Academy (which has been remodeled and refitted, and is the largest and most elegant in the West) can be rented one evening in the week for private parties.
J. EDWIN MARTINE, Box 188.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY,
214 Wabash Avenue, between Adams and Jackson sts. Class open at all times for beginners.
CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday night for scholars and friends and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON,
General Auctioneers.
CATALOGUE SALE OF
100 Crates best White Crockery
AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, Nov 13th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms, No. 38 Lake street, 100 crates Crockery of the well-known manufacturers E. Challenor's, J. Furnival & Co., J. Edwards & Son and E. Pearson. Buyers can depend on the goods being precisely as represented and our instructions are to sell every Crate without any reserve whatever.
It will be found the best assorted invoice of ware ever offered in this market. Samples on exhibition the day previous to the sale. Country dealers wishing a Catalogue will please write for one.
Terms of sale—30 and 90 days. Particulars in Catalogue.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GORE, WILSON & CO., Auctioneers.
54 LAKE STREET.
Auction trade sales exclusively of
BOOTS AND SHOES.
We offer to the country trade desirable styles of Boots, Shoes and Brogans at auction every TUESDAY and THURSDAY, at 10 A. M., prompt, and at private sale during the week.
GORE, WILSON & CO.

ALONZO HASTINGS,
GENERAL AUCTIONEER
And Commission Merchant,
Rooms, Nos. 103 and 105 Dearborn street, Corner Washington, Portland Block Chicago, Ill.
Commodious vaults in connection for storage and security of rich goods. Particular attention paid to all outside sales at private residences.
Consignments solicited. Best of references given.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
Office, No. 44—Salesrooms, Nos. 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn st., opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.

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BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES.—We have on hand and are constantly making up from A No 1 stock, and by experienced workmen, a variety of the latest and most approved styles of
OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES,
Phaetons, Road and Business Wagons, which we offer for sale at reasonable rates. Orders for any style of vehicle filled at short notice in a workmanlike manner. We invite the trade to an inspection of the style and quality of our work.
ALL WORK WARRANTED.
A Four Seated Family Rockaway,
Of good style, suitable for one or two horses, for sale at our factory.
Corner State and Twelfth streets.
H. & G. N. WILLETT.

Eye and Ear.

DEAFNESS, IMPAIRED SIGHT,
Noises in the Head and all Diseases of
THE EYE AND EAR,
Successfully treated by Dr. J. B. WALKER, Oculist and Aurist, with his Eustachian Explorer, Aural Ear Inhaler and Eye Fumigator. Dr. W. performs every operation connected with Ophthalmic and Aural Surgery, such as for Cataract, Artificial Pupil, Cross Eye, Tarsal Tumors, Closure of the Tear Duct, Polypus, Excision of the Tonsils, etc. Catarrh and such diseases of the Throat, which frequently cause Deafness, also receive special attention.
OFFICE, 117 South Clark Street, Chicago. Post Office Box 3257.

EYE AND EAR.
DR. UNDERWOOD,
Oculist and Aurist, and Operative Surgeon for Deafness, Blindness, and all diseases of the Eye and Ear. Office and Surgery No. 134 Randolph street, near Sherman House, Chicago, Ill.

Broom Corn.

BROOM CORN EXCHANGE.
We invite consignments of
BROOM CORN,
Have AMPLE STORAGE, make advances, and offer
Special Inducements
By giving our patrons the benefit of [illegible] in the EAST AND CANADA. [illegible] quiries promptly answered.
RAPPLEYEA & SHELDON, Commission Merchants, [illegible]

SOAP, CANDLES AND SALERATUS.
2,000 boxes Palm Soap.
1,000 boxes Chemical Soap.
1,000 boxes Castile Soap.
1,000 boxes Star Candles.
In store and for sale by
[illegible] & MITCHELL, 71 [illegible]

CITY HOSPITAL.—This Institution, pleasantly located in the southern part of the city is conveniently open for the reception of patients, both public and private. It is under the care of [illegible] Sisters of Mercy. [illegible] more apply at the Hospital.
A. H. CARTER, Secy.

J. S. KIRK & CO.,
SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,
[illegible]

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
[illegible]

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1862.

THE TRUE WAR POLICY.

"Our cause, then, must be intrusted to and conducted by its own undoubted friends—those whose hands are free, whose hearts are in the work, who do care for the result."—MR. LINCOLN'S SPRINGFIELD SPEECH, JUNE, 1858.

THE NEWS.

The pillars of state have not been shaken by McClellan's removal, but all is reported quiet. Burnside is in full command, and by special appointment not seniority of rank. Fighting Joe Hooker is his second, and both officers mean work. The news from the seat of war in Virginia is otherwise unimportant, but in some points suggestive. Matters pertaining to the coast blockade look like business. The Vanderbilt, the fastest war vessel afloat, has gone in pursuit of the rebel pirate Alabama.

The news from the South from Richmond papers is highly interesting. There is more activity in North Carolina, and if Beauregard's order means anything, he deems Charleston in danger of a visitation. Mobile is still in rebel hands. The rumor that the head traitors of the South contemplate emancipating the slaves to forestall the Proclamation of the President of the United States, is not of startling newness, but comes round periodically.

The most significant feature of this morning's news is the crushing letter of Halleck on McClellan. "Old Brains" is evidently aroused and indignant at the young commander, and sets forth his reasons succinctly and in detail. Disobedience of orders is clearly charged and maintained against McClellan, in what prove to have been fatal points in his Upper Potomac campaign. Without capacity to plan himself, and with a vanity and self-conceit that forbade his accepting the plans of others even of the commander-in-chief himself, all this disaster and delay has been accumulating until the sword falls, and the war henceforth knows no more the favored hero of news-mongers and proslavery advocates of the do-nothing policy. Halleck has been rapidly educating himself on this rebellion, and he sees that McClellan is useless. It was better that he go to Trenton. At the rate of his campaigning northward this summer, another season might have sent him there with Lee close behind him.

HOW IT IS RECEIVED.

The removal of McClellan was decidedly the sensation of yesterday though partially promulgated on Sunday. With entire unanimity loyal men who believe in pushing the war to a successful issue, are exultant at the token that the president means just this. Men who love the Union better than slavery, men who love it better than the reputation of any one man, read in the decapitation of McClellan a strong, if tardy rebuke, on laggards. It was noticeable yesterday, and we call the attention of our readers to the test, as equally available at all times, that if any individual was heard loudly exclaiming against the measure, you had only to ask a single further question to ascertain that he was of that stamp that believes devoutly that Abolitionists are worse than rebels. No other class are pall-bearers for McClellan or Buell. The men who did not care what the war was about, and the man who hastened to assure Virginians that he preferred to fight with them against Northern Abolitionists, the men who gave free passes southward to the armies of Lee and Bragg, were beautiful and lovely in their military lives, and have not been divided in their deaths. These have no defenders left but those who accept the political and tory gospel of the Chicago Times.

The city was rife with rumors yesterday inflated by the malcontents, to the effect that there was an event on the Potomac as the result of McClellan's fall. We presume it was principally confined to the forty staff officers who very likely with old Marcy at their head, improvised "our army in Flanders." All is quiet on the Potomac, and the only outbreak among our army this removal will cause, will be the rush of bayonets and sabres released from sublimely stupid strategy to the pursuit of Lee's forces.

THE DRAFT.

The TRIBUNE has always deprecated the delays, and ill-chosen incentives to volunteering that have cast a reproach upon the system of the draft. The Government should, by its very promptness in resorting to it after our volunteer army was once in the field, have made the relation of the drafted soldier to the State honorable and welcome. We have only wrought injury, hesitation, and a heavy added burden to the public by the plan of bounties. It has been illy received by our brave volunteers who went forward without pay. It has seemed like a premium for hanging back.

But far the worst evil is the stigma allowed to grow against the lot of the drafted man, since it is inevitable, and so it has always seemed to us, that to drafting we must come at last. The small speck of disturbance announced in various parts of the country are due to this mismanagement. These must be promptly put down, and the draft be perfected. If Gov. Salomon in Wisconsin needs a brigade to carry the system by bayonet and ball in any malcontent neighborhood, those soldiers will be well employed in teaching home rebels that the State must be obeyed. The world will learn from this war, that the Republic has the power to command the lives and service of her citizens, and that her hand is stronger than that of despotism, in her own defence. Let the draft go forward.

WHO ISSUED THOSE ORDERS?

Now that the Government has begun to abolish the do-nothing generals of the Buell, McClellan stamp, the movement should be accompanied by a timely investigation into the matter of who it is in Kentucky that is setting the Government at defiance, while yet claiming to wear the Federal uniform and pocket United States pay. The proof is most conclusive that it is the deliberate purpose, and the subject of express orders of superior officers in command in Kentucky, to return fugitive slaves to their owners without questions being asked as to loyalty or disloyalty. This enforced negro hunting is still made the loathsome work of Northwestern troops in Kentucky. We have recently published orders to precisely this effect. We have before us a private letter written by one of our finest Illinois [illegible], who says he has orders to return [illegible] fugitives. He says "my superior [illegible] order me to give up the [illegible]. He adds that he will fall back on the [illegible] authority of the President's Proclamation of Sept. 2d, and will not [illegible] soldiers into slave hounds [illegible] masters." This matter needs [illegible]. Who is there in Kentucky [illegible] to flout the authority of the [illegible]

[illegible] McClellan was one of the issues in the [illegible]. He and his friends are satisfied [illegible] of it.—*Chicago Times.*

[illegible] removed. General Burnside [illegible] position.—*Chicago Times.*

[illegible] whose circulation has [illegible]

Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1862. **NUMBER 109.**

MICHIGAN ELECTION.

Republican Governor—State Officers, Legislature, and Five Members of Congress.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
DETROIT, Nov. 10, 1862.

Returns from the 6th Congressional district, including a large portion of the Upper Peninsula, settle the question that Driggs (radical Republican) has been elected by not less than 500 majority. This gives us five Republicans to one tory. Beaman, in the 1st district, has 300 majority; Upson, in the 2d, 500; Longyear, in the 3d, 700; Kellogg, in the 4th, 2,500; and Driggs 500; showing an aggregate majority of 6,500. Baldwin, (tory) in the 5th has about 300 majority.

Both branches of the legislature are Republican by decided majorities. The Senate will probably stand eighteen Republicans to fourteen tory, and the house fifty-eight Republicans to forty-two tories, giving us a majority on joint ballot of not less than twenty.

ILLINOIS ELECTION.

The Sixth Congressional District.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
JOLIET, Nov. 8th, 1862.

The following are the returns in the 6th Congressional district:

Counties.	Norton's majorities.	Dickey's majorities.
Will	....	128
Dupage	656	....
Kankakee	1,006	....
Kendell	858	....
Grundy	283	....
La Salle	....	412
	2,773	540
	540	
Total	2,233	

MOULTRIE COUNTY.
SULLIVAN, Nov. 7, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Moultrie county gives Eden (Dem.) 298 majority for Congress. State ticket about the same.

WILL COUNTY (OFFICIAL.)

Below we give a synopsis of the official vote of the county:

			Maj.
State Treasurer	Alexander Starne (D)	2,300	91
"	William Butler (R)	2,209	
Supt. Pub Ins'n	John P. Brooks (D)	2,299	93
"	Newton Bateman (R)	2,206	
Con. State large	Jas. C. Allen (D)	2,299	93
"	E. C. Ingersoll (R)	2,206	
For Congress	T. Lyle Dickey (D)	2,315	128
"	Jesse O. Norton (R)	2,187	
For Legislature	Charles E. Boyer (D)	2,415	319
"	Henderson Howk (R)	2,096	
"	George W. Collins (D)	2,339	186
"	John W. Newport (R)	2,153	

IROQUOIS COUNTY (OFFICIAL.)
MIDDLEPORT, Nov. 8, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The vote of our county was canvassed last evening officially, and the result is as follows:

			Maj.
State Treasurer	William Butler (R)	1,250	384
"	Alex Starne (D)	866	
Supt Pub Inst'n	Newton Bateman (R)	1,269	418
"	John P. Brooks (D)	851	
Congress	Elijah McCarty (R)	1,254	391
"	John R. Eden (D)	863	
Con. at large	Eben C. Ingersoll (R)	1,251	386
"	J. C. Allen (D)	865	
State Senator	Joseph Peters (R)	1,247	412
	Gilbert Summe	835	

County ticket elected. Goodell (Rep.) to the Legislature from Iroquois and Ford.

Respectfully, H. O. HENRY.

JO DAVIESS COUNTY (OFFICIAL.)

For State Treasurer—Butler	1921	Starne	1810
State Superintendent—Bateman	1924	Brooks	1809
Congress—Washburn	1872	Stiles	1835
Congressman at Large—Ingersoll	1918	Allen	1811
State Senator—Addams	1909	Stahl	1808
Representatives to State Legislature—Green	1958	Baldwin	1778
Chapman	1906	Smith	1814

PEORIA COUNTY (OFFICIAL.)

State Treasurer—Butler	2518	Starne	3303
Superintendent—Bateman	2519	Brooks	3296
Congress at Large—Ingersoll	2532	Allen	3270
Congress 5th District—Lovejoy	2378	Henderson	3395

WINNEBAGO COUNTY (OFFICIAL.)

Treasurer—Butler	2740	Starne	630
Superintendent—Bateman	2738	Brooks	619
Congress at Large—Ingersoll	2730	Allen	623
Congress 2d District—Farnsworth	2739	Donnelly	614
Senator—Lansing	2730	Perry	608
Representative—Church (R.)	1969	Owen (Ind R.)	1338

THE NEW CAPTURES OF BRITISH STEAMERS.

Rear Admiral Dupont's Report of the Capture of the Scotia and Anglia.

Commodore Dupont makes the following official report of the capture of the British steamers Scotia and Anglia:

FLAGSHIP WABASH, PORT ROYAL HARBOR, S.C., }
October 29, 1862. }

SIR: I have the honor to report to the department the capture on the 24th inst. of the British steamer Scotia, by the United States bark Restless, acting volunteer Lieut. E. Conroy, commanding, off Bull's Bay.

The steamer was discovered at daylight standing toward Bull's Island. Acting volunteer Lieut. Conroy immediately got under weigh with his vessel, and at the same time sent two armed boats to the leeward of the steamer, which forced her to run ashore. He then ran in with the Restless to cut her off and keep her from running out should she get off before the boats could reach her. When the boats got alongside, it was discovered that the captain, an old offender, named Libby, with a gentleman and a lady, (passengers,) had left the steamer in an open boat; the crew were in a state of intoxication, so that they became almost unmanageable, and Lieut. Conroy ordered them to be transferred on board the Restless and put in irons.

Lieut. Conroy did not succeed in getting her off until the morning off the 26th, during which time he was compelled to anchor with the Restless within gunshot of the prize, to protect her, and at low tide his own vessel touched bottom several times, but without sustaining any material injury. He reports the loss by drowning of John Martin, seaman, of the Restless, and a fireman of the Scotia, in consequence of the swamping of a boat in trying to get out a hawser. In getting off the Scotia, and afterward in bringing her to Port Royal, the engineers of that vessel rendered every assistance in their power, for which Lieut. Conroy promised that they should receive compensation.

I have further the honor to report the capture, at Bull's Bay, on the 27th, of the British steamer Anglia by the boats of the United States steamer Flag.

The Restless, then under the command of Acting Master Griswould, (Lieut. Conroy being temporarily in command of the Scotia,) had discovered the steamer entering Bull's Bay the evening before; but, she having passed so far to the windward of her, the Restless could not prevent her getting in, and having only one small boat belonging to the ship, Acting Master Griswould did not think it prudent to send her in pursuit, but he got the Restless in a position to command the channel, for the purpose of preventing the escape of the steamer.

On the next day, the Flag, Lieut. Conroy on board, on his way to join his vessel, arrived at the anchorage of the Restless, and on receiving the above information, Commodore Strong, under the pilotage of Lieut. Conroy, ran the Flag close to the bar, which his vessel could not cross, and dispatched four armed gunboats, under Lieutenants Carpenter and Conroy, inside of Bull's Island.

The steamer was discovered on shore near Jack Creek, about four miles from the entrance of Bull's Bay, but was soon safely got off—all of her officers and crew being on board, except the pilot and six men, who had gone to Charleston the evening previous. The crew rendered every assistance in getting her off. Lieut. Conroy then piloted the Anglia out of Bull's Bay and over the bar.

The Anglia, when captured, was almost out of coal, and was sent by Captain Gordon, senior officer off Charleston Harbor, to be supplied. She is the same vessel which attempted, on the night of the 18th of September last, to enter Charleston Harbor by Sanford's Channel, but was headed off, though she succeeded in escaping in the darkness.

I shall dispatch both these steamers North as soon as possible.

Before closing this dispatch, I cannot forbear calling the attention of the department to the energy and activity displayed by Acting Lieut. Conroy of the Restless.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. F. DUPONT, Rear Admiral,
Commanding S. A. Blockading Squadron.

THE ALABAMA SEEN AGAIN.

She is Still off Our Coast—Pursuit of an American Vessel.

[From the New York Tribune, 8th.]

Capt. Vickery of the British bark Mary Baker, of Yarmouth, N. S., arrived at this port, reports October 30, in lat. 41. lon. 69 40, saw two ships, and from the description he has read, since his arrival, of the Alabama, he believes her to have been one of them, in pursuit of the other, an American, and gaining rapidly. They were heading north-east by east, with the wind from south-west, distant from eighteen to twenty miles.

It was on the day before, the 29th, in lat. 39, lon. 69, that the brig Baron de Castine was captured by the Alabama. It will be recollected that the Baron de Castine was released on a bond of $6,000, and that she brought to Boston the news of the capture of a half dozen other vessels by the Alabama, and a number of released prisoners.

MATTERS AT THE CAPITAL.

The Harper's Ferry Investigation.

Extract from the Report of the Commission.

How the Removal of McClellan is Received.

ALL QUIET ON THE POTOMAC.

GEN. HALLECK ON M'CLELLAN.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1862.

The following paragraph contains the summing up of the Harper's Ferry commission touching Gen. White:

"Of the subordinate officers referred to in this case, with the exception of Col. Thomas H. Ford, the commission finds nothing in their conduct that calls for censure. On the contrary, Gen. Julius White merits approbation. He appears from the evidence to have acted with decided capability and courage." The following is the concluding passage, which deals with Gen. McClellan: "The commission has remarked freely on the conduct of Col. Miles, an able officer, killed in one of the battles of our country, and it cannot, from any motive of delicacy, refrain from censuring those in high command, when it thinks such censure deserved. The general-in-chief has testified that Gen. McClellan, after having received orders to repel the army invading the State of Maryland, marched only six miles per day, on an average, when pursuing the invading enemy. The general-in-chief also testified that, in his opinion, Gen. McClellan could and should have relieved and protected Harper's Ferry, and in this opinion the commission fully concur. The evidence thus introduced confirms the commission in the opinion that Harper's Ferry, as well as Maryland Heights, was prematurely surrendered. The garrison should have been satisfied that relief, however long delayed, would come at last, and that a thousand men killed in Harper's Ferry would have made a small loss had the post been secured, and probably saved 2,000 at Antietam.

How important was this defense we can now appreciate. Of the 97,000, comprising at that time the whole of Lee's army, more than one-third was attacking Harper's Ferry, and of this the main body was up in Virginia. By reference to the evidence, it will be seen that at the moment Colonel Ford abandoned Maryland Heights, his little army was in reality relieved by Gen. Franklin's and Sumner's corps at Crampton Gap, within seven miles of his position and that after the surrender of Harper's Ferry no time was given to parole prisoners even, before 20,000 troops hurried from Virginia, the entire force, went off on the double quick, to relieve Lee, who was being attacked at Antietam. Had the garrison been slower to surrender, or the army of the Potomac swifter to march, the enemy would have been forced to raise the siege or have been taken in detail, with the river dividing his forces.

Signed, D. HUNTER, Major General.

Pres. J. HOLT, Judge Advocate General in this report.

Gen. Cadwalader, Gen. Augur, Major Don Piatt and Capt. Ball, being the whole of the commission and four of them being regular army officers coincide. Major Piatt is understood to be the writer of the report.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1862.

The *World's* correspondent with the army of the Potomac arrived in town to-day. He says that the mutiny so confidently predicted by McClellan's friends, has not taken place. Not a musket has been stacked, not a man refused to serve or talked of refusing.

The *Herald's* story to the contrary is simply a falsehood.

Our army is concentrating, and will speedily advance until the enemy is found. The rebel army is leisurely falling back. Jackson pushed through Chester Gap on Wednesday, just ahead of McClellan. Gen. Wadsworth went to the front to-day on invitation of General Burnside. Since the battle of Antietam, all commanders of corps except Fitz John Porter, have asked to be relieved from serving under McClellan. So have most officers of note in command of divisions and brigades.

Hooker and Hunter have also expressed their unwillingness to serve under McClellan.

The opinions of Holt and others well qualified to judge is, that so far from leading to disorganization in the army, McClellan's removal *is a remedy for that impending.*

Secretary Smith's friends now say that he won't resign till his annual report is submitted, if then. All speculations about his successor are therefore premature. As things now look it lies between Colfax, Usher, and Holt. Probably the first named would have the place but for the reason alluded to last night. Usher is Secretary Smith's choice.

The following are the examiners appointed by the commissioner of pensions to-day: Freeman Knowles, Keokuk; Isaac J. Temple, Covington, Ky., O. S. C. Burt, Vernon, Ind.

A dispatch from Warrenton says that mystery shrouds the rebel movements. The Waterloo bridge, 300 feet long, was burned by the rebels. The health of the army is excellent and the roads are good. Our horses and mules are suffering from an infectious hoof disease.

The rebels are in force at Culpepper and Gordonsville. The line to Harper's Ferry and Berlin is abandoned. The rebels have picked up stragglers and wagons going there, contrary to orders.

There is no dissatisfaction at the removal of McClellan expressed by leading officers, but quite contrary. Gen. Burnside is a universal favorite, and is cheered wherever he goes.

Yesterday a long conference was held with him by his corps commanders.

The following correspondence contains, it is stated, some of the reasons why the president has concurred with his military advisers in making the recent important change in the command of the army of the Potomac:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, }
WASHINGTON, October 28, 1862. }

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: In reply to the general interrogatories contained in your letter of yesterday, I have the honor to report, *First*, that requisitions for supplies to the army under General McClellan, are made by his staff officers on the chiefs of bureaus here—that is, the quartermaster supplies, by his chief quartermaster or quartermaster-general, for commissary supplies by his chief commissary on the commissary general.

No such requisitions have been, to my knowledge, made upon the secretary of war, and none upon the general-in-chief.

Second. On several occasions Gen. McClellan has telegraphed me that his army was deficient in certain supplies. All these telegrams were immediately reported to the heads of bureaus, with orders to report; it is ascertained that in every instance the requisitions have been immediately filled, except where the quartermaster-general had been obliged to send from Philadelphia certain articles of clothing, tents, &c., not having a full supply here. There has not been, so far as it could be ascertained, any neglect or delay in any department or bureau in issuing all the supplies asked for by Gen. McClellan or by the officers of his staff. Delays have occurred in forwarding supplies by said road on account of the crowded condition of railroad depots, or of a want of a sufficient number of cars, but whenever notified of this fact agents have been sent out to remove the difficulty. Under the excellent superintendence of Gen. Haupt, I think these delays have been less frequent and of shorter duration than is usually the case with freight trains.

An army of the size of that under Gen. McClellan will frequently be for some days without the supplies it has asked for on account of a neglect in making timely requisitions for them, and unavoidable delays in forwarding them and distributing them to the different brigades and regiments. From all the information that I can obtain, I am of the opinion that the requisitions from that army have been filled more promptly, and that the men, as a general rule, have been better supplied than in the case of our armies operating in the West. The latter have operated at much greater distances from the sources of supplies, and have far less facilities for transportation. In fine, I believe that no armies in the world in campaigning have been more promptly or better supplied than ours.

Third. Soon after the battle of Antietam, Gen. McClellan was urged to give me information of his intended movements, in order that if he moved between the enemy and Washington the reinforcements could be sent from this place. On October 1st, finding that he purposed to operate from Harper's Ferry, I urged him to cross the river at once, and give battle to the enemy, pointing out to him the disadvantages of delaying until the autumnal rains had swollen the Potomac and impaired the roads.

On the 6th of October he was peremptorily ordered to cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy, or drive him South. I said to him, "Your army must move now, while the roads are in good condition." It will be observed that three weeks has elapsed since that order was given.

Fourth. In my opinion there has been no such want of supplies in the army under General McClellan as to prevent his compliance with my orders to advance upon the enemy. Had he moved his army to the south side of the Potomac he could have received his supplies almost as readily as remaining inactive on the north side.

Fifth. On the 7th of October, in a telegram in regard to his intended movement, Gen. McClellan stated that he would require at least three days to supply the 1st, 5th and 6th corps, that they needed shoes, and other indispensible articles of clothing as well as shelter tents. No complaint was made to me that his army requisitions had not been filled, and it was inferred from his language that he was only halting for the distribution of his supplies. On the 11th of October he telegraphed to me that a portion of his supplies, sent by railroad, had been delayed. As already stated, agents were being sent from here to investigate this complaint, and they reported that everything had gone forward. On the same date, the 11th, Gen. McClellan spoke of many of his horses being broken down by fatigue. On the 12th of October, he complained that the rate of supply was only 150 horses per week for his entire army there and in front of Washington. I immediately directed the quartermaster-general to inquire into this matter, and report why a larger supply was not furnished to Gen. McClellan. Gen. Meigs reported to me on the 16th of October, that the average issue of horses to Gen. McClellan's army in the field and in front of Washington, for the previous six weeks had been 1,459 per week, or 8,454 in all.

In addition he reported to me that a large number of mules had been supplied, and the number of these animals with Gen. McClellan's army on the Upper Potomac, was over 3,100. He also reported to me that he was then sending that army all the horses he could procure.

On the 18th of October, Gen. McClellan stated in regard to Gen. Meigs' report, that he had filled every requisition for shoes and clothing; "That Gen. Meigs may have ordered these articles to be forwarded, but they might as well remain in New York or Philadelphia, so far as my army is concerned." I immediately called Gen. Meigs' attention to this apparent neglect of his department.

On the 20th of October he reported, as the result of his investigation, that 48,000 pairs of boots and shoes had been received by the quartermasters of McClellan's army at Harper's Ferry, Frederick and Hagerstown; 20,000 pairs were at Harper's Ferry depot on the 21st, and that 10,00 more were on their way, and 15,000 more had been ordered.

Col. Ingalls, aid-de-camp and chief of staff to Gen. McClellan, telegraphed on the 25th as follows: "The suffering for want of clothing is exaggerated, I think, and certainly might have been avoided by timely requisitions by the regimental and brigade commanders."

On the 24th of October he telegraphed to Quartermaster General Meigs that the clothing was "not detained in the cars at depots. Such complaints are groundless. The fact is, the clothing arrived and is issued, but more is still wanted."

I have ordered more than would seem necessary from any date furnished me, and I beg to remind you that you have always very promptly met my requisitions. As far as clothing is concerned, our department is not at fault. It provides as soon as due notice is given. I can foresee no time when an army of over 100,000 men will not call for clothing and other articles. In regard to Gen. McClellan's means of promptly communicating the wants of his army to me, or to the proper bureaus of the war department, I report that in addition to the ordinary mails, he has been in hourly communication with Washington by telegraph. It is due to Gen. Meigs that I should submit herewith a copy of a telegram received by him from Gen. McClellan. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

MCCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS.

To Brigadier General Meigs:

Your dispatch of this date is received. I have never intended in my letter or dispatch to make any accusation against yourself or your department, for not furnishing or forwarding clothing as rapidly as it was possible for you to do so. I believe everything has been done that could be done in this respect. The idea that I have tried to convey, was, that certain portions of the command were without clothing, and that the army would not move until it was supplied.

(Signed) G. B MCCLELLAN, Maj. Gen.

The following deaths in the western regiments have occurred in the hospitals here: Chancey W. Evans, D, 17th Michigan; M. Lotta, H, 17th Mich.; R. B. Curtis, C, 24th Mich.; Chas. Rose, H, 30th Mich.; Peter R Hankins, C, 5th Wis.; Frank Woodworth, Corp. A, 8th Ill Cavalry.

Major Don Piatt is appointed Judge Advocate of the military court to try Buell at Cincinnati. The court of inquiry convened on the 5th of October to investigate the circumstances attending the explosion at Alleghany arsenal, Pittsburg, on the 18th of September, has reported: "We find that the cause of the explosion could not be satisfactorily ascertained, but that possibly the young man, Smith, deceased, may have caused it by jumping upon the powder barrels which may have had powder dust upon their heads. That Col. Symington, commandant at the arsenal, took every care and precaution suggested by experience and prudence to guard against accidents of every kind. That in the administration of his duties he has exhibited every evidence of zeal and integrity, and that he has exerted his whole ability in the discharge of his duties for the public interest, although occasionally confined by sickness.

Lieut. Col. Geo. Andrews, U. S. A., was president of the court. The president has approved the finding.

SECOND DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1862—11 p. m.

A private letter from New Orleans says Gen. Butler has set a large number of fugitive blacks at work on two large plantations near the city. Myriads are coming in daily.

The McClellan papers talk very mildly. The *Herald* says it shall support Burnside as it has done McClellan, and like the *World* calls for a change of cabinet. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says political necessity required active movement and a man to make it. The *Tribune* praises God. The *Times* is satisfied.

Private dispatches state that there was no excitement in New York, and no effect produced on stocks.

Sickles sent in forty prisoners to-day.

The 16th Virginia, 800 strong, mustered in to-day.

For the Coast.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—The steamers Saxon, Mississippi and Merrimac sailed for Beaufort, N. C., to-day, under convoy of the United States gunboat Huron. These steamers took out three Massachusetts regiments.

A Hotel Puff.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Chas. Leland, of the Metropolitan Hotel, sails for California on Tuesday, in connection with Lewis Leland in opening the Occidental Hotel in San Francisco.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

LATE MOVEMENTS BY REBEL REPORTS.

A Rumor via Baltimore.

Jeff. Davis Reviews Lee's Army at Winchester.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1862.

Capt. Dahlman of Sigel's staff was sent on Saturday with a detachment of the 1st Indiana cavalry belonging to Sigel's body corps, to reconnoitre near Fredericksburg, and if possible, capture sixty rebel cavalry said to be at that place. At Warrenton Junction a detachment of the 6th Ohio joined the party. They reached Fredericksburg about half past seven Sunday morning, and surprised five companies of the 15th Virginia, and three of the 9th Virginia cavalry, whom the Indiana men charged upon in the streets, that the 6th Ohio did not follow as they were ordered to do. Finding themselves in the presence of a superior force, the Indiana men strove to keep the advantage which they had gained at the first dash when they captured many prisoners. The contest became desperate and lasted three hours, when the rebels were completely routed. Capt. Dahlman lost one man killed and three missing. Two rebel wagons loaded with army cloth were found in the town and taken away.

Capt. Dahlman returned safely to-night with thirty-nine prisoners, horses and other spoils. Scouts from Snicker's and Ashby's Gap, report having seen the enemy's pickets there. Gen. Stahl attacked and drove them back upon a large force, and retired without loss.

Heavy firing was heard at Gainesville to-day from the direction of the Rappahannock, where Pleasanton is reported in conflict with Stuart.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
BALTIMORE, Nov. 10, 1862.

Information just received here, says Jeff. Davis reviewed Lee's rebel army at Winchester ten days ago. They were all newly uniformed, and they retreated to Gordonsville.

FORT MONROE, Nov. 9.—The Richmond papers of Tuesday say that the abolitionists in force from Washington, N. C., to a point on the Roanoke River below Weldon, to cut off the rebel troops. The abolitionists were kept at bay while the confederates fell back to Spring Green, below Williamston, with the loss of two killed and thirty-one wounded. The federal loss was very heavy, including one entire cavalry company cut up and destroyed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—All statements alleging disaffection in the army in consequence of a change in the command of the Army of the Potomac, are pronounced by those who have the best means of knowing, to be without foundation.

NORWICH, Ct., Nov. 10.—A salute of thirty-seven guns in honor of General Burnside's promotion was fired here to-day.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says: It is stated on positive information that the rebels on the Rappahannock have been reinforced by 20,000 men, a portion of them having arrived through Richmond, from the army operating on the Blackwater, below Petersburg—the other coming from western Virginia, being a part of Bragg's command, under Loring.

According to the authority of secessionists in Washington, Lee designs to draw our army under Burnside to the Rappahannock, which he has fortified and defends with a force of a hundred thousand men, while Stonewall Jackson is to cross the Shenandoah to attack him in the flank and rear with 40,000, whom he now commands in the Shenandoah valley.

An expedition was sent out by Heintzelman on Saturday to the mouth of the Potomac, to break up several smuggling establishments which were forwarding stores to the rebels. Quantities of goods and rebel money were found and a number of wealthy persons arrested and taken to Washington.

An important reconnoissance from Bolivar Hights was made yesterday by Gen. Geary with a large force—20,000 infantry—suprising the rebels at Halltown, occupying Charleston, and pushing on to near Perryville, until the positions of the rebels under Longstreet and Hill in the vicinity of Front Royal were discovered, when the party returned to camp. They captured twelve prisoners, wounded several and brought home fifteen horses and twenty head of cattle.

The *Herald* has a rumor that Secretaries Seward and Blair are opposed to McClellan's removal; also, that Gen. Hunter is appointed to command an important military expedition now preparing, the destination of which is a secret.

Gen. Hooker takes the field to-day as second in command to Burnside.

The New York *Tribune's* dispatch says:

Lee arrived at Richmond a fortnight ago, and his whole army about the same time crossed the Rappahannock.

The same paper says:

The French minister declares that there is not a word of truth in the report that dispatches of a threatening nature have been submitted by him to the State department.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Nothing has been received, either at the navy department or from passengers arriving from Norfolk to-day, confirming the rumored capture of Plymouth, N. C.

It is ascertained that the assignment of Burnside to the command of the army of the Potomac is without limitation.

There is nothing in the latest foreign intelligence to lead to apprehensions of trouble between the United States and foreign powers in connection with American affairs, unless it be from the persistent course of English merchants and speculators fitting out privateers to prey upon American commerce.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Advices from Sigel's headquarters state that the rebel Gen. Hill's forces are at Front Royal, moving down the valley.

A portion of White's rebel cavalry has been captured at Adie by the cavalry of Gen. Stahl. Gen. Bayard's cavalry captured Lieut. Col. Blount, of Longstreet's staff, beyond Warrenton, on Friday evening.

The 8th Illinois and 8th New York cavalry entered Culpepper on Friday, capturing two pieces of artillery and several prisoners. The rebels retreated towards Gordonsville, followed by our advance. Our forces are pushing on with the greatest rapidity. A general engagement, it is said cannot long be delayed.

A dispatch to the New York *Herald* from the army of the Potomac says the enemy has retreated to Gordonsville, and will be ready there to give battle.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

Rosecrans Reaches Nashville.

Matters at Bowling Green.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
LOUISVILLE, November 10, 1862.

Robt. J. Wood, an old resident of this city, died at Helena recently. Ninety rebel prisoners arrived by the Louisville and Frankfort railroad, and a large number of sick and wounded soldiers from Rosecrans' army.

Col. Bruce, late commander of the post at Bowling Green, has been given a division for service in southern Kentucky, with his headquarters at such place as he may select.

Gen. Granger is placed in command at Bowling Green.

Rosecrans has arrived at Nashville.

This we know, having left Bowling Green this morning.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 10.—There was no assault on Nashville up to Friday evening. Nothing had been heard of Gen. Polk on Wednesday night. The pickets on the Murfreesboro, McMinnville and Franklin Pike had commenced skirmishing. 800 of Stokes' cavalry charged upon Sterne's cavalry and drove them within five miles of Franklin. Meanwhile a rebel force, supposed to be Morgan's, made a dash on the new railroad bridge north of Nashville, but were repulsed. The federal loss in the various skirmishes is one killed, thirteen wounded and three missing.

McCook's advance reached Nashville on the afternoon of the 8th.

It is reported that the rebels have evacuated Murfreesboro and McMinnville, and gone to Chattanooga, and that General Jo. Johnston arrived at Chattanooga and assumed command of the department of Tennessee and North Alabama. Breckinridge's command is at Chattanooga. Deserters from the rebel army say Bragg was obliged to destroy most of the property captured by his forces in Kentucky, to prevent its falling into Buell's hands.

One report states that Hardee is fortifying the Gap, and has an army of 15,000 men to hold the same. This is not credited at military headquarters, from the fact that refugees from East Tennessee are arriving here daily, and report the road clear, but provisions very scarce.

Rosecrans' advance has reached Nashville. Gen. R. left Bowling Green to-day for Mitchellsville, where one corps d'armee is now temporarily encamped. The entire army will reach Nashville by Wednesday.

J. E. Johnston's army, late Bragg's, is at Chattanooga, moving into East Tennessee.

The supposition generally prevails that the enemy are retreating to Virginia, to effect a junction with Lee, Jackson & Co.

Nashville is the strongest fortified city in the country, and no fear need be entertained of its capture by the confederates.

Price, Van Dorn & Co. are at Holly Springs with their main forces, while their advance is reported as having gone toward Huntsville.

Guerillas are actively at work plundering, destroying bridges, railroads, &c., in the vicinity of Clarksville, Nashville and the southern counties of Kentucky.

It is believed by not a few that no more general engagements will take place in the Southwest, but that the enemy will be gradually driven into Virginia, where they will concentrate their forces and make a desperate stand.

Advices from Washington announce that Gen. McClellan has actually been relieved of his command, and that Gen. Burnside succeeds to the command of the army of the Potomac. The report occasions much feeling here adverse to the removal.

A strange rumor has currency here, to wit: that Jeff. Davis and his cabinet seriously contemplate the emancipation of all the slaves before the 1st of January, to anticipate President Lincoln's proclamation and secure recognition from foreign powers, which is promised when that extraordinary action is had. It is further said that the slaves thus freed will immediately be pressed into military service as the consideration for their freedom. The report has considerable circulation in Kentucky.

The demand for gold in this city is pressing, and prominent citizens are purchasing all that is offered at quoted rates.

Postage currency is scarce, and the panic for small change is as great as ever

Prominent Methodists, representing twenty-four annual conferences in the North, are holding a general conference in this city. The attendance is large. A tendency to Abolitionism predominates, and strong action on the slavery question will be taken.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 9.—The following were among the soldiers who died in hospital in this city during the week:

W. H. Hunt, company B, 89th Illinois.
John Crane, 21st Illinois.
Matthew Miller, 18th Illinois.
James Owens, 88th Illinois.
J. W. Ramsey, 98th Illinois.
O. Rumbery, 15th Wisconsin.
H. Cone, 42d Illinois.
Wm Waugh, 125th Illinois.
Geo. N. Price, 85th Illinois.
L. Burleston, 15th Wisconsin.
Henry James, 12th Kentucky.
R. Flynn, 84th Illinois.
Wm. F. Niffing, 111th Illinois.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 9.—Gen. Cox is continuing his march up the Kanawha Valley, and will undoubtedly reach Gauley in a day or two. There is no enemy in his front.

Gen. Granger's army have moved from Lexington toward Cumberland.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Interesting from Vicksburg.

THE SITUATION THEREABOUTS

What Bragg Says of His Kentucky Campaign.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, Nov. 10, 1862.

Capt. J. B. Sample, of Gen. Tuttle's staff, returned from Vicksburg last night. He had charge of the last steamer carrying prisoners to be exchanged. Four prisoners died on the trip down, and several escaped. One man escaped the first night out by jumping overboard. The next night several stole the yawl and made off in it. Several escaped at Memphis. Some of these were northern men who had been pressed into the confederate service, and who said they would rather die than again go into the army.

The rebels at Vicksburg attempt to keep up the impression that all who escape return to the confederate lines. They even carried the joke so far as to give Capt. Sample a receipt for some thirty whom they said had escaped from the United States after being taken prisoners and had returned. The captain was treated very politely by the rebel authorities, but was not allowed to go on shore.

Four Yankee school masters at Vicksburg were very anxious to come North, and of course it would have afforded the gallant captain not a little pleasure to have accommodated them, but the hard hearted post commander would not permit them to leave. One lady and her four children came as far as Memphis. She represents the State of affairs about Vicksburg as most deplorable. Fresh meats is forty to fifty cents per pound, and everything else in proportion, and exceedingly scarce at that.

A late copy of the Vicksburg *Whig* by notices from various parts of the South, and of rebel minstrel concerts and sewing societies for the relief of soldiers and the poor, confirms her statements.

Major Watts, the rebel commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, started to New Orleans the same day. Captain Sample started on return with 138 prisoners from a Vermont regiment. Of seventeen prisoners left behind, Captain Sample was permitted to bring back on parole thirteen. The other four were retained as hostages, for what, the reason was not given.

The names of the thirteen are as follows: A. M. Weller, 5th Ohio cavalry; R. M. Cooper, Wm. Darnell, F. Johnson, John Shave, Joseph Burris, David Yates, Henry Mark, 7th Iowa; Jas. Wright, 6th Illinois cavalry; John Clark, 39th Ohio; Chas. Allen and Aaron Hunt, 53d Illinois; Wm. H. H. Lyman, 14th Illinois.

Gen. Bragg informs the confederate government, that but 1,500 Kentuckians joined him; that the people hesitated to take confederate money, and that he had to pay three prices for his supplies.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

The Removal of McClellan—How Received—Military Movements and Changes.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 10, 1862.

The president has not yet accepted the declination of General Morris, and it is now thought that he will be assigned a separate command.

The removal of McClellan from the command of the Potomac army, is well received here by the friends of a vigorous prosecution of the war. The appointment of Burnside as his successor is particularly gratifying. Indiana believes in Burnside.

All of the camps near this city have been thoroughly renovated and comfortable winter quarters prepared. Additions are now being made to camp Carrington.

A splendid regiment of Pennsylvania cavalry passed through this city to-day.

The 79th, 83d, 93d and 99th regiments left last week.

The 63d, 54th and 100th will leave in a few days.

Governor Morton is expected home from Washington to-morrow.

The following appointments are announced: R. R. Butler, surgeon, 93d; John A. Scudder, assistant surgeon 65th; G. F. Shields, adjutant, 17th; L. D. Robinson, assistant surgeon, 99th; Capt. Isaac Kinley, major 36th, vice Bennett promoted; Geo. Worcester, assistant surgeon, 15th; Chas. A. Mann, chaplain, 100th; Jas. M. Watts, adjutant, 46th, vice D. E. Hart promoted; H. R. Kennedy, assistant surgeon, 13th; T. M. Flora, surgeon, 26th; Samuel McClure, assistant surgeon, 37th; James. H. Knight, assistant surgeon, 3d cavalry; Charles H. Boynton, assistant surgeon, 54th; and James McNutt, assistant surgeon, 99th.

THE DRAFT IN WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 10.—The draft in this State commenced to-day in some localities, and passed off quietly and in order. In Ozaukee county the lists were seized by a mob, destroyed, and the canvasser severely handled, and fled to this city.

In Milwaukee city there were strong indications of trouble, complaints being made that injustice had been done to some of the wards in not giving proper credit to volunteers. A crowd of the ninth ward assembled and marched through the city to the number of three or four hundred in procession. The result of the matter was, the draft was postponed for the present.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT SOUTHERN NEWS.

Extracts and Dispatches in Richmond Papers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The recent reported challenge of Cassius M. Clay to D. C. Birdsall, proves a hoax.

The Vanderbilt goes to sea to-night in search of the Alabama.

The following are extracts from the Richmond papers:

The Richmond *Whig* of Nov. 8th, in speaking of the recent Northern elections, says they show plainly that the tide sets all one way, and that against Abraham Lincoln and his rampant war party. If the electioneering assertions and appeals of this party could be credited, this success of the Democrats is about equal to a declaration of peace. But they are not to be credited, and we are not permitted to take that comfort to our bosoms. We have reason to hope though that with a Democratic Congress and a Republican Administration, they will regard each other as men who are in doubt lest that to-morrow they may be cutting each other's throats. The war will not be set forward any. As Lincoln and his party brought on the war and have conducted it themselves, the people have meant by this remarkable revolution to declare not only their deep dissatisfaction, but to decree that important changes shall be made, and having found out their strength, and having less fear of the Bastile before their eyes, we may expect the Opposition will now speak their sentiments with a boldness they have not dared to venture before.

The *Whig* also says the changes of position of our army in Northern Virginia has been anticipated for some time and creates no surprise.

From Weldon we have reports of an advance of the enemy upon that place. We had a touch of winter in earnest yesterday in the shape of a general snow storm. On Sunday last the abolitionists marched from Washington, North Carolina, to a point on the Roanoke River below Wilmington to cut off the 17th and 57th regiments stationed there and below, four companies of the 26th encountered the whole Yankee force, and kept them at bay the whole day, and last night the entire confederate forces had reached the scene and offered battle to the enemy, who fell back to prevent a fight. Shelling was kept up by the gunboats till 10 o'clock p. m.

Our entire force fell back last night to Spring Green, below Williamston, to prevent a flank movement by reinforcements from Washington. We learn from Masonboro Sound, this morning, that the blockading squadron commenced firing on an English brig, which was supposed to be running the blockade. The brig was run ashore not far from Wilmington, N. C.

Eight new cases of yellow fever were reported on Monday. New cases are few, but deaths are very sudden.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 6.—The Savannah *Republican* of this morning says the abolitionists were bombarding Tampa Bay, Fla., on the 3d. Our forces were confident of their ability to hold out.

In Jackson, on the 5th inst., a cartridge factory exploded, killing every person employed in the works. Not less than thirty lives were lost.

MOBILE, Nov. 6.—The enemy are about to make strenuous efforts to open the Mississippi. The prospect of recognition is hurrying them up.

MOBILE, Nov. 6.—Advices from Holly Springs state that the enemy has advanced in force to Lagrange, Tenn., and is advancing on this place. Col. Jackson's cavalry have had a skirmish at Lamar.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 6.—Gen. Beauregard has ordered non-combatants to leave Charleston with their moveable property. He has also ordered all the slaves to be removed. This is done in order to avoid embarrassment and delay in case a sudden necessity should arise for the removal of the entire population.

From Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.—The deaths in the hospital during the week include: David Hawley, 5th Ill.; John Besler, 9th Ill.; Wm. R. Collett, 28th Iowa; Albert Hinnis, 11th Ill.; Wm. E Doloon, 3d Ill. cavalry; Curtis M. Drake, 23d Iowa; Michael O'Neal, 1st Ill. cavalry; Wash Parker, 2d Wis. cavalry; Geo. Seaman, 1st Ill. cavalry; Patrick Devery, 58th Ill.; Edward B. Wilkie, 23d Iowa; Thos. A. Kendall, 3d Ill. cavalry; Henry Borcheyng, 9th do.; Geo. Lonseg, 9th Ill.; E. Moody, Kane county cavalry; Newton A. Mosher, 1st Ill. cavalry; Wm. H. Smith, 10th Mich.; L. D. Laflin, 11th Wis., H. L. Chapin, 1st Wis. cavalry; Wm. B. Olmstead, 9th Ill.; Wm. Haines, 33d Ill.; Thos. Gilbertson, 11th Wis.; G. A. Hawes, 33d Ill.; J. Broadhead, 12th Iowa.

The charges mentioned against Curtis in the late associated press' Washington dispatch were preferred by Gen. Steele, who succeeded him in command of the Helena army. Charges were probably preferred, also, against Curtis by W. D. Gallagher, special agent of the treasury department, John R. Phelps, military governor of Arkansas, may also have something to do with them.

The 27th Iowa regiment has arrived.

Later returns show the election of McClurg over Price in the 5th district, and Boyd over Phelps in the 4th.

From the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—The San Francisco merchants have pledged themselves not to receive or pay out legal tender notes, except at the ruling discount, but adhere to gold currency at its standard values. It is the intention to have the pledge signed throughout the State, and refuse credit to all who decline.

A Rumor Unconfirmed.

FORT MONROE, Nov. 9.—The report of the capture of 3,000 rebels near Plymouth by Gen. Foster, is premature, as we learn from a reliable source.

The Michigan Election.

DETROIT, Nov. 10.—Returns from the Upper Peninsular place the election of John F. Driggs (Republican) to Congress from the 6th district beyond a doubt.

Fire.

HARTFORD, Nov. 10.—Belden's gin distillery, in this county, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $20,000; uninsured.

How it is Received.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Nov. 10.—A salute was fired this evening in honor of Burnside's promotion.

From Port Royal.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The gunboat Sumter has arrived from Port Royal.

1624
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From Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ky., 9, 1862.

The drafted men are allowed until next Thursday morning to select their regiments, and selections are confined to those organized previous to the past summer. Camps Cleveland, Mansfield and Zanesville will be disposed of first, and then the men will commence this week to move forward under charge of officers appointed by Col. Brooks. There was some dissatisfaction among them on learning that they were not to be independenty organized; but they now see the great advantages of serving beside veterans, and have become pacified. The men at Camps Portsmouth and Marietta are ordered to Camp Dennison.

The Deportation Scheme.

[Central American Cor. N. Y. Tribune]

The State of Chiriqui, to which Mr. Lincoln seems to look, has no doubt been brought to his attention by some speculators who pretended to have rights there, acquired under a charter granted to them about 1859 by the government of Costa Rica. This speculation was made in order to sell the right thus acquired in the United States, as extensive coal mines exist in Chiriqui, which would be useful to our navy. The speculators, among whom was Thomas F. Meagher, never complied with the conditions of the charter, and to-day it has no legal existence. The territory is in dispute between Costa Rica and New Granada, both States claiming it. It is an unhealthy, rainy country, very sparsely inhabited. The president probably knows, by this time, that he has been deceived in the matter, and must hunt up some other uninhabitable part of the world to export his colored subjects to. Why not give the negroes South Carolina or Florida, where it will not require much improvement to make them the "equals of the best."

The French Aspect.

[Paris Correspondence of New York Herald, 27th.]

I am not so much inclined as some to consider the appointment of M. Drouyn de L'Huys safeguard against recognition of the Davis government. The new minister in that respect follow the desires of his master, and I fear that Napoleon may turn his attention to your side of the Atlantic now that he has decided that affairs at Rome should remain in *statu quo*. One thing is quite positive—the relations between France and England will not be so friendly now that M. Drouyn de L'Huys has the portfolio of foreign affairs. He dislikes Lord Palmerston, and in fact, all Englishmen, and will, as is well appreciated here, be inimical to the St. James cabinet in every way. He is esteemed by all classes in France as an honest man—a rare thing among the Emperor's entourage—and he will thus find himself in antagonism to the court. But the Emperor is aware of his great value as an independent, bold counsellor, and he will no doubt be glad in these, his days of weakness, to have so firm a prop.

One thing I deem imminent and a natural consequence of the unsettled state of France—we will soon be at war with some one, and that some one may turn out to be England. This feeling is somewhat gaining ground from the changes of commands in the army, and because, no doubt, the authorities wish to disseminate the impression. In that case, of course, the South will have no chance of a recognition from France, who will, on the contrary, draw nearer the North. I have been informed, on good authority, that dispatches of a most important nature go to Washington this week. What their tenor is I have not as yet ascertained.

THE LATE GREAT STORM.

Its Extent and Severity.

[From the New York Herald, 8th.]

There are only three instances, so far as we can recollect, during several years back, when we were visited by a regular snow storm so early in the season—namely: on the 7th of November, 1848; on the 7th of November, 1853, and on the 4th of November, 1851. The present storm is, therefore the anniversary of those of 1848 and 1853.

Shortly after 6 o'clock yesterday morning—the night having been bitterly cold, and, from the gusty wind, anything but comfortable to outside passengers—snow began to fall in large flakes, and towards seven it came down in a thick, incessant, keen and driving shower, which lasted throughout the whole day. The atmosphere became so surcharged with a fine hail as to render the Astor house, at a short distance, almost invisible. A stiff northeaster drove the fine icy particles of the storm furiously into people's faces, and penetrated with nipping effect, inside overcoats and furs. The bay and river looked as if they were completely befogged, and, from the perturbed state of the water, the ferry boats were by no means comfortable for aquatic trips. The railway tracks throughout the city, too, were considerably incommoded, and the horses found it less easy to pull the huge loads which patronized the cars, than in fine weather.

Within a few days past premonitory symptoms of a sudden change in the weather began to show themselves, as snow storms of some severity visited the northward and westward, accompanied by strong and bitter winds. Towards evening indications of a thaw were manifested, and the wind abated; but the probabilities are that there was good sleighing outside the city. The storm must have raged very violently out at sea, and over a large area of the Atlantic between Cape Race and Cape Hatteras. On the land we have positive advices that it has extended at least from Boston down to Washington, and that at each of these remote points, and midway at this city, the storm commenced at the same hour—a very remarkable and unusual circumstance, and indicating a tremendous sweep over the land and sea. It is perhaps the most violent early November snow storm experienced on this island for a 100 years.

The Last Hours of Buchanan.

[Washington Dispatch to Cincinnati Commercial.]

The Boston *Transcript*, just received here, says that at the close of Buchanan's administration, Charles Francis Adams said to one of his colleagues: "I am going to tell you a secret. Gov. Seward has been president of the United States for the last six weeks."

New Advertisements.

WANTED—A situation as Druggist or in any Chemical Laboratory. Address Z. ADLUF, Tribune Office.

WANTED—Permanent Board in a private family, for a single gentleman. Address "WALTER," at this office.

WANTED—Boiler Makers. Apply at the office of the Superintendent of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, No. 7 Masonic Temple, Dearborn street.

WANTED—A Scholarship in Sloan's Commercial College. Any one having one for sale cheap can find a purchaser by addressing "A. R.," Post Office Box 1657.

WANTED—Board, by a gentleman, wife and child, at a private house located within ten minutes walk of Rush street Bridge. Apartments furnished by applicant, if desired. Address Post Office Box 780, Chicago.

WANTED—By a single gentleman, in a private family, a Furnished Room, with the occasional use of a Piano. Applicant is of quiet character. Please address "L. R.," Post Office Box 2240.

WANTED—A situation to do plain sewing or assist in some light work, by a Protestant girl, having first-class city reference. Address "K. C. S.," Tribune Office.

WANTED—Cheap for cash, a pleasant place, within ten or fifteen miles of Chicago, near the railroad. Would like a comfortable house with from ten to forty acres of land attached. Must be a bargain. Address, with full description, "X," Tribune Office.

WANTED—By a young man, a situation as clerk or salesman in a Wholesale or Retail Store of any kind. Understands Book-Keeping by single entry, and has had several years experience in the Men's and Boys' Clothing business. Good city and Eastern references can be given. Address "J. E. B.," Post Office Box 2849.

WANTED!—$100,000. Real Estate to the amount of One Hundred Thousand Dollars and upwards, located in Chicago or Cook County, for which I will find immediate sale. None but principals need apply. Address JOHN MATTOCKS, Jr., Telegraph Building, Chicago.

WANTED—A situation by a young German man, a situation to take care of horses and drive carriage for a private family, and make himself useful. Can be seen or heard of at Mrs. BATES' Agency Office, 171 Washington street, where Female Help for every station can be obtained. Post Office Box 3906.

ATTENTION, CHICAGO LIGHT GUARD.—You are hereby ordered to be at your Armory, Tuesday evening, Nov. 11th, at 7½ o'clock, promptly, to attend a Special Meeting of vital interest to your Corps. All newly elected members are requested to be present. By order,
R. T. THOMAS, Commandant.
T. D. TUCKER, Orderly Serg't.

LOST—At the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Depot last evening, one large Broche Shawl. The finder shall be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at the Briggs House.
Chicago, Nov. 11th, 1862.

LOST—On Saturday, the 8th inst., a large Black Newfoundland Dog. Has a white patch on his breast, and a bare place on his nose. Whoever will return said Dog to my store, or give information where he may be found, shall be suitably rewarded.
ROBERT LAW, 158 Clinton street, corner of Adams.

TO RENT.—A large room furnished or unfurnished, at 28 Washington street, between State and Wabash, to rent with board.

$100,000.—WANTED— To sell or exchange $100,000 worth of choice fresh Groceries, at Chicago cash prices, consisting of Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Molasses, Spices Wooden Ware, Soaps, Tobaccos, Cigars, Fish, &c., together with a great variety of other goods usually kept in city and country stores, for wild or improved city, town, or farming property in this State, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin or Iowa. Terms, half Real Estate and half Cash. Horses and other stock taken in exchange. For description of goods and prices apply to BUCHANAN & CO., No. 14 South Water-st., or by letter, to same. Address, enclosing stamp, Post Office Box 3156.

TO RENT—Two new one-story and basement Cottage Dwelling Houses, suitable for a small family, with servant. The houses are numbers 74 and 76 Indiana street, a few doors west of North Market street. Apply to E. BLACKMAN, 20 Lasalle street, (2d story.)

TAKEN UP—Three Cows; two red and white, one red with four white spots. None of them give milk. The owners can obtain the same by proving property, paying charges, &c.
CHARLES SCHREIBER, Hotel [illegible].

PIANO FORTES.
JUST RECEIVED,
A full assortment of New York Pianos, of different styles and makers, for sale cheap for cash. Also, New Pianos to rent. No. 115 Lake street.
N. GOOLD.

FOR SALE—The Engine and Boilers now in use at the Machine Shops of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, Bloomington, Illinois. The Engine has a cylinder 13 inches diameter of bore, length of stroke 36 inches, pulley on engine shaft 8 feet diameter, all in fine order. The engine was built at Franklin Machine Shop, Albany, N. Y., and is taken out only to give place to one of larger dimensions, as the Company have been enlarging their shops and machinery. The two Boilers are each 20 feet long, and 36 inches diameter, and contain two flues each of 13 inches diameter. The whole will be sold cheap.
Apply to E. H. REES, Superintendent of Machinery at Bloomington, or to the Superintendent at Company's Office, Masonic Temple, Dearborn street, Chicago.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE. RARE CHANCE. For sale, the Drugs, Medicines, Fixtures and Lease of a Drug Store, located in the Southern Division of Chicago, and doing a business of upwards of $9,000 a year. This is a rare chance for a physician or Druggist. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, Lake street, or to the "Southern Drug Store" between North street and the Burlington Railroad Crossing, State-st., Chicago.

COMMENDABLE PROMPTNESS.
FIREMEN'S INS. CO.
MESSRS. EDITORS:—On the evening of the [illegible] inst. I was burned out entirely, loosing my Building, Machinery and Tools, with my entire stock. I was insured in the "Firemen's Office." To-day I called to file my proofs of loss, which was accepted, and I was answered, by placing the full amount of my insurance ([illegible]) in my hand, without any deduction or delay. I therefore take this method of making the above company and their commendable promptness public.
GEORGE DELP.

SAFE FOR SALE—A "Lillie's Patent Lock" Safe for sale CHEAP, or would exchange for one of a smaller size. Size five feet two inches high and three feet eight inches wide, double doors and inside lock. Can be seen at the Chicago Sugar Works, 29 Canal street, or address Post Office Box 759.

2,000 Sacks G. A. SALT.
100 Bbls. MESS PORK,
150 boxes Star Candles. 200 Boxes Soap.
For sale by
FRYOR & SANFORD, No. 27 Lasalle street.

FRENCH CLASSES.—A. Favarger's Classes are about to open at Room No. 1 McCormick's Building. He proposes to those persons who wish to become members of his classes, to apply immediately. Office open daily from 9 to 12 M., from 1 to 2 and from 7 to 9 P. M.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Broke loose from the subscriber on the 8th of November 8th, 1862, a black Horse, [illegible] years old, white stripe in the face and [illegible] feet [illegible] in good condition [illegible]. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of the above described horse to [illegible] Livery Stable, [illegible] street Chicago. N. C. [illegible], Lieut. Col. [illegible] Regt. Ill. Vol.

New Advertisements.

LARGE
NEW STOCK
—OF—
Boys' and Youths'
CLOTHING,
JUST RECEIVED
—AT—
86 Randolph street.

BOYS' JACKETS AND PANTS,
BOY'S OVER-COATS,
With and without Capes.
YOUTH'S OVER-COATS,
COATS, PANTS AND VESTS,
ALL
THE LATEST STYLES,
Which we are prepared to sell Lower than any other establishment west of New York.
DE GRAFF & POOLE.
N. B.—Pieces furnished to Match Goods.

HARPER BROTHERS'
NEW BOOKS.
SOLD BY
S. C. GRIGGS & CO.

Orley Farm. A Novel by Anthony Trollope, author of North America. Paper $1.00; Cloth, $1.25.

Manual of Instructions in Object Lessons. By Marcius Willson, author of Willson's History, &c. Cloth, $1.00.

Thackeray's Philip. The Adventures of Philip on his Way through the World; showing who robbed him, who helped him, and who passed him by. By W. M. THACKERAY, author of "Vanity Fair," &c., &c. With Illustrations. 8vo, Cloth, $1.50.

Carlyle's Frederick the Great. Vol. 3. History of Friedrich II., called Frederick the Great. By THOMAS CARLYLE. Vol. III. with Portrait and Maps, 12mo, Cloth, $1.25.

Mill on Representative Government. By JOHN STUART MILL, author of "A System of Logic." 12mo, Cloth, $1.00.

Harper's Hand-Book for Travelers in Europe and the East; being a Guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Sicily, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, and Great Britain and Ireland. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. With a Map embracing Colored routes of Travel in the above Countries. Large 12mo, Cloth $2.75; Leather, $3.00; Half Calf, $3.50; Roan with Tucks, $3.50.

Life of Rev. Dr. Murray (Kirwan.) By SAMUEL IRENAEUS PRIME, author of "Travels in Europe and the East," "The Power of Prayer," &c. With Portrait on Steel. 12mo, Cloth, $1.00.

Mrs. Oliphant's Life of Edward Irving, Minister of the National Scotch Church, London. Illustrated by his Journals and Correspondence. Portrait, 8vo, Cloth, $2.00.

[From Blackwood's Magazine.]

"We thank Mrs. Oliphant for her beautiful and pathetic narrative. Here is a book which few of any creed can read without some profit, and still fewer will close without regret. It is saying much, in this case, to say that the biographer is worthy of the man. .... The journal which Irving kept is one of the most remarkable records that were ever given to the public, and must be read by any who would form a just appreciation of this noble and singular character."

[From Macmillan's Magazine.]

"A full, detailed biography of Irving we have not seen till now. In Mrs. Oliphant's volumes we trace the history and mark the aspect, the joy and grief, and conflict of his life, as we have never before been able to do. Her work is admirable, presenting a most living, consistent, vivid picture of Irving."

[From the Parthenon.]

"I call him on the whole, the best man I have ever, after trial enough, found in this world, or now hope to find." Such is the emphatic testimony borne by THOMAS CARLYLE to Edward Irving. It is consolatory to find that the story of Irving's life, so difficult to tell with sympathetic truth, has been at last given to the world by a writer who has taken the pains to study the character of her hero, and who has a clear comprehension of the way in which the life of a great man should be unfolded to those who are left behind. We can allot Mrs Oliphant no higher eulogy than that her work is worthy of him whom it commemorates. She has contributed to our literature a work that will rank among the best of biographies, one that may be placed by the side of Hanna's 'Life of Chalmers.'"

The above or any of HARPER & BROTHER'S publications, mailed, postage paid, on receipt of price.

S. C. GRIGGS & CO.,
39 & 41 LAKE STREET,
Western publishers and special agents for Messrs. Harper & Brothers.

STAVES, STAVES.—Lard, tierce and packing barrel staves and heading, in any quantity, for sale. Also, tight stave machines for sale.
HURLBUT BRO. & CO.,
No. 56 Randolph street, Chicago, Post Office Box 3243.

FRUIT! FRUIT! FRUIT!
HUNTINGTON & CO.,
Wholesale Fruit Dealers, No. 7 Clark street, are now receiving daily invoices of choice
New York and Michigan Apples,
CATAWBA AND ISABELLA GRAPES,
Quinces, Pears, Cranberries, New Cider, Sweet Potatoes, &c., &c.,
Which they offer to the retail trade of city and country in lots to suit at the lowest market rates.
Orders solicited and promptly filled.
Post Office Box 4196. HUNTINGTON & CO.

"JORDAN" CANAL BARROWS.—For sale by the dozen or hundred by
JESSUP, KENNEDY & CO., 13 Wells street,
Agents for the manufacturers.

BURLAPS.—10,000 four bushel
BURLAPS BAGS,
For sale by UNDERWOOD & CO.,
187 South Water street.

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO.
AGENTS FOR
Boston Belting Company's
CELEBRATED
RUBBER, BELTING, PACKING,
And Hose.
NO. 181 LAKE STREET.

THE MODEL COOK,
With two ovens, for
COAL OR WOOD,
Surpasses all other Stoves in
Economy, Durability, Perfection of Finish, Capacity, Convenience, and Beauty of Design.
A. R. & G. H. MILLER,
Nos. 235 and 237 State street.

FREIGHT NOTICE.
THE FIRST CLASS PROPELLER
ALLEGHANY
ON MONDAY EVENING, 10th inst.,
AND THE PROPELLER
NIAGARA,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, 11th inst.,
From Goodrich's Dock for Sarnia, connecting there with
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
—FOR—
NEW YORK, BOSTON, PORTLAND,
And all State and [illegible] markets. Freights prompt, sent forward [illegible]
A. [illegible] LINGFORD, Agent,
Corner [illegible] and Dearborn streets.

MECHANICS' SAVING BANK
OF CHICAGO
No. 5 Clark Street, 6 Doors above South Water.
This Institution will receive for saving, sums of one dollar, and upward, from Mechanics, Laborers, married women and others, upon which interest will be paid when left for a stated time.
Office open on Saturday and Tuesday nights, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Sight Drafts issued upon all the Cities of Europe and the Eastern States. Highest prices paid for Foreign Drafts and Coin.
CHAS. R. BOOTH, President.
I. R. ALEXANDER, Cashier.

BARREL SALT.
1,000 bbls. [illegible] Fine.
300 bbls. New York Coarse.
For sale at market price by UNDERWOOD & CO., 187 South Water street.

GUNNY BAGS.—50,000 2 1-2 bushel [illegible]
HEAVY WEIGHTS,
Now arriving and for sale by UNDERWOOD & CO., 187 South Water street.

FOREIGN SALT.—Ground Alum and Cadiz in Store and to arrive. For sale by the cargo or in lots to suit by [illegible] & CO., No. 187 South Water street.

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1862.

GENERAL BURNSIDE.

Burnside has done well. Wherever he has been placed he has proved himself equal to the duties that he was expected to discharge, and we believe that as Commander of the Army of the Potomac, he will justify the confidence that the President has reposed in him. But in the name of all that's patriotic, let us entreat our countrymen, especially those of them who write for the newspapers or make speeches for the public, not to make him a Napoleon until he has done something to merit the appellation. He is a brave man, an earnest, honest man, but his capability of wielding a great command has yet to be demonstrated; and until it is, the honoring of him with high-sounding names, the forming of a party of which he is the head, or even the nominating of him for the presidency, can only do injury to the great cause. Let him have the opportunities that great men wish for, and if he is of that class he will need no partisans and parasites. If he is not, not all the creatures that ever flattered power can confer greatness upon him.

The country ought to, if it does not, gain wisdom by experience. We all remember the extravagant laudations that were bestowed upon McClellan, before, as Commander-in-Chief, he was warm in the saddle.

We all remember how, on his arrival at Washington, he was seized upon by the men who hoped to profit by his position; how a party was organized for the support of his claims to the next Presidency, and how soon the great objects of the war were forgotten in the attempt to achieve greatness for him by means of newspaper articles and flattering resolutions adopted at public meetings, while he was sitting squat on his haunches, or at the most occasionally "changing his base." But all the bespattering with praise, all the puffs direct and collateral, all the lying and sickening adulation, all the worming in and worming out of the politicians, who had adopted him, could not save him. They could not cover his blunders, and he fell. Had he succeeded, his success would have eclipsed their unmeaning, because exaggerated praise. Let us then learn wisdom by experience.

We know not what Gen. Burnside's politics are. Our impression is that he is a Democrat, so called. But care nothing about his theories of government nor his abstract notions on the question of slavery, so that he is equal to what the country demands—so that he uses, in the best manner, the vast resources of the Republic for crushing the rebellion and restoring the Union. We shall judge him by his acts; and though it will be our greatest delight to praise, we shall not forego the right to condemn.

WHY McCLELLAN DIDN'T.

If we do not believe with Carlyle in the naturalness and necessity of "hero-worship," we believe with him in the necessity of heroes. But we long ago emancipated ourselves from the crude notion, widely entertained in this country since the outbreak of the war for the Union, that every man educated by the government at West Point, is a hero by some prescriptive, possibly by some divine, right. The experiences of a year and a half, during which we have seen a great nation, rich in men, in money, in patriotism, and in all that makes a people martial and victorious, reduced to a condition so pitiable as to be the laughing stock of the world,—all the result of the confidence that the government has reposed in the manufactured heroes of the Military Academy, have undeceived us, and we come back to the old formula, which fits the army as well as literature—commanders as well as poetasters—"Heroes are born, not made." We have, and so have our people, learned the lesson that was forced upon Austria when she sent the heroes of her schools to contend against Napoleon—the lesson that Frederick had, before the revolutionary era, stamped with blood upon the history of France and Russia; and if the humiliation and cost of the schooling have been incalculable, the benefit, in the removal of the chief of the heroes-made-to-order—the "Young Napoleon"—"the greatest general of any age or nation"—is some compensation for what has been endured—a sign, at least, that the country has not been under this expensive and bloody tutelage for nothing. Uncle Abe has taken his first degree.

We have never been of those who doubted McClellan's loyalty, according to his definition of the term. But since the year of our Lord 1861, in December thereof, when, at the head of the most magnificent army of modern times, he failed to attack and capture a weak and demoralized enemy we have *known* that his heroism was of the "made" variety—a lacquer that education had put on—no more resembling the ingrained article that made Cæsar, Hannibal, Turrene, Montecuculi, Frederic and Napoleon famous, than the Democracy of the Chicago *Times* resembles that of Mr. Jefferson, from whom the party, now dubbed Democratic, has its name. He is educated—Gen. Scott, who was never educated at all, says he is "splendidly" educated. We have no doubt he can calculate the relative diameters of the vent and bore of a field-piece, with a degree of accuracy that would delight both his instructor in gunnery and a professor of mathematics. He can, we dare affirm, unlike many of the heroes that West Point has made, drill a regiment, though, until he was dubbed Major General, he had rarely drilled a company. We presume he understands fortification as well as Vauban or Montalembert. He can "set a squadron," possibly a division, in order, and as a colonel of cavalry or a brigadier general would behave splendidly in a charge, or, as he has most experience in the retrograde, in a retreat. We violate no probability when we say that he can repeat, from the books, whole chapters if necessary, relating to logistics or strategy: and if we are not mistaken, he once invented a saddle which bears his name. In the school and in the army, he was considered a man of merit. And so he is. No man would better fill a professor's chair in West Point; but he is not a commander. Nature failed to endow him with the characteristics which make commanders successful and famous. In a word, his generalship was manufactured, not born in him. He has the education; but lacks the genius. He knows but cannot act. He remembers and is receptive, but has no creative power to meet emergencies that are not set down in the books. He is not one of that class of heroes of whom Carlyle has written. We assume that Gen. McClellan has done as well as he could do. In moments of great impatience, we have thought that treason, or the shadow thereof, lurked behind his persistent inaction; but as he is to be written of in the past tense—as one of the heroes who was—we, on review of his career, choose to adopt the other theory, and abide by the explanation that we have given above. He didn't because he couldn't.

We should be unreasonable to expect that a student, no matter how conscientiously laborious, without a spark of genius for sculpture, could, on the first trial, rival in beauty and in originality of conception the Elgin Marbles; or that one with no ear for music, could approach the perfection attained by Mendelsshon or Beethoven. But the genius for command is as much a gift of Heaven as the genius which reduces dull marble to poetical shapes, or as that which ravishes the ear by the vibrations of wire or cat-gut. That McClellan had it not, is no derogation of his worth as a man, though, as all the world knows, the lack of it in McClellan as a commander, has cost the country unnumbered millions of dollars in treasure and tens of thousands of lives. We may regret that the deficiency was not sooner the cause of his removal; but now that the hoped-for change has come, we may thank God that it was no longer delayed. Let us take courage. One "made" hero—the chief among hundreds of other heroes—has been displaced. With the remainder, the task is easy. The president has but to exercise his right of command, and off go their heads! Let the good work go on, and the Hero sought for will come.

"THROWN OUT."

The Chicago *Times* says that the throwing out of election returns on account of failure to swear in the judges, or for other informality, is wholly without precedent. The statement is simply false. After the last Presidential election the following returns were thrown out: The whole vote of Monroe county for President was thrown out because it was returned 845 for "Lincoln," and 1,401 for "Douglas," instead of being returned Presidential *electors*. The vote of Pulaski county was never returned to the State canvassers at all, because the poll books of the precincts did not show that the judges had been sworn. The vote of Prairie City, McDonough county, was thrown out by the county clerk because the number of votes in the ballot box was first written wrong, and subsequently scratched out, and the correct number written over it. The returns of Hutton precinct, Coles county, Chili, Hancock county, Apple River, Jo Daviess county, Birmingham and Buena Vista, Schuyler county, were all thrown out for informalities.

There has not been a general election in Illinois since the State was organized in which more or less returns were not rejected for failure of the judges to comply with the law in some particular.

ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE.

We take it for granted that the results arrived at by the Military Commission, recently sitting in Washington, for inquiring into certain matters connected with the Army, will fix the *status* of Fitz John Porter, against whom heavy accusations are known to rest. It is believed that he was the cause of the defeat of Pope. Pope says he was the wilful cause. It is believed that the battle of Antietam was marred by his misconception or perversion of orders, and that many other minor offenses against the good cause lie at his door. Let the tail go with the hide—Porter with McClellan.

☞ The Republican party owes its recent defeat at the polls to McClellan and Buell, who held back the armies of the Republic until disgust and despair filled the minds of the people. The administration was held responsible for their misconduct, and men voted the opposition ticket to punish the Republicans, because their administration did not push the war more vigorously. It is said that the chastisements of Providence are often blessings in disguise. The damage suffered by the Republicans at the elections are counterbalanced by the good conferred upon the nation by the riddance from the head of the army of the greatest impediments to its success.

☞ The pro-slavery St. Louis *Republican*, finding nothing in the election returns of its own State to rejoice over, has gone daft on the result in Illinois. It has given a series of snorts over the supposed defeat of Lovejoy which are highly amusing.

Gone to his Friends.

Another correspondent of the Chicago *Times*—Cadwallader, formerly publisher of a dirty secesh sheet in Kenosha, Wis., afterwards proprietor of a similar one in Racine, Wis., and recently assistant editor of another in Milwaukee—who went to Corinth to "aid and comfort" the rebel cause through the columns of the *Times*, soon obtained a pass from the provost-marshal-general to Iuka, violated its provisions, and strayed into the rebel lines, where he was no doubt heartily welcomed as the representative of one of their hired tools in the North. He endeavored to return but was prevented, as he should have been, for the violation of his pass was not done through ignorance, but with the intention of communicating with the enemy.

This is the same fellow who not long since used the expression, that if he were to fight at all in this war it would be *on the Southern side*. He will have an opportunity to gratify his inclination in that respect.

Cotton.

For one week, up to October 15th, eight vessels had arrived from Bombay, India, with an aggregate of 87,797 bales of cotton.

A joint stock company has been formed at Mulhouse, France for the cultivation of cotton in Senegal. M. Dronat, who has inhabited Senegal for fifteen years, has been appointed by the company to direct the new establishment. He has already left France, taking with him machinery for the preparation of the raw cotton.

Sorghum Convention.

The Winnebago County Agricultural Society have voted to hold a sorghum convention at Rockford in the first week in December. The convention will continue in session two or three days. A full list of premiums will be immediately issued, and it is hoped to secure a large attendance of prominent syrup and sugar makers from abroad.

The Draft in Milwaukee.

The draft is to take place in Milwaukee next Monday. The quota of that city is 727 short, and the draft will be made for that number. The number has been apportioned among the several wards, each ward having been credited with the men it has already furnished for the war.

STEALING A CHILD.—Some weeks since a man and woman appeared at Brimfield, in Peoria county, and after remaining there several days, persuaded Mr. Samuel Snyder to allow him to take a son of his, aged about twelve years, to Toulon, Stark county, promising to return with him next day. Not returning according to promise, and a policeman having arrived at Brimfield in pursuit of the stranger, Mr. Snyder started in pursuit to repossess his boy. He traced the rascal to Michigan City, but after that lost track of him. He then went to Detroit, Toledo, and other places, but has thus far been unable to get any further trace of the fugitives. Any information in regard to Mr. Snyder's son, or the villain who persuaded him away, will be thankfully received. Address Samuel Snyder, Brimfield, Illinois.

HEAVY DAMAGES AGAINST THE MONTREAL CORPORATION.—The Montreal *Herald* of Saturday says: The experts appointed to decide upon the losses sustained by Mr. Douglas and Mr. Watson from the fire which took place on the 12th of July, 1857, and was alleged to be caused by a mob, have reported, and their report was promulgated yesterday by the supreme court, Mr. Justice Monk being the judge. The damages in the case of Mr. Douglas were placed at $11,000, and in that of Mr. Watson at $15,000, with interest from the date of the first demand on the city.

☞ Our New York friends did one good thing at the recent election. They knocked Wash. Hunt, the poor tool of Horatio Seymour, "higher than a kite." He wanted to go to Congress, but failed decidedly. This is probably the last of him. It will be recollected that in 1853, Seymour laid Wash. out in the contest for governor of the Empire State, they, at that time, being opposing candidates.

THE CUMBERLAND RIVER.—The Nashville *Union* of the 4th, says the Cumberland has risen eleven inches, and that an increased rise would be hailed with delight by soldiers and citizens. Every thing is too high there except the river, and if that would rise every thing else would go down.

☞ Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, having reported himself to Gen. Rosecrans, has been assigned to his old command in the army of the Potomac. His reception was very warm and enthusiastic.

☞ The New York *World*, the pensioned organ of the Wood family, nominates Fernando for speaker of the next Congress.

THE ENGLISH AND THE ALABAMA.—Upon inquiring at the proper source, we learn that the simple fact of the destruction of British cargoes by the Alabama has been telegraphed to Admiral Milne, of the West India squadron, by the British consul in this city. The story that already three British war sloops have put out for the Alabama is pronounced entirely untrue at the consul's office. A very late dispatch from Halifax makes no mention of any vessel-of-war having been ordered out. The fact of the destruction of British property is true, as the entire cargo of the Lafayette belonged to British owners, we are assured no definite action has been taken by the British admiral as yet.—*N. Y. Express.*

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The question of McClellan's removal again under consideration—Probabilities of an early decision—Shall Hooker or Burnside succeed Him? —The elections—Their lesson to the Administration and to the People—Value of vigor and boldness.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6, 1862.

As to the question of removal, the president is cautious about assuming the entire responsibility of superseding McClellan, upon his own shoulders, and no longer ago than this morning expressed the wish that Gen. Halleck—who, with true military subordination, has not, since the president's visit to the upper Potomac, opened his lips to him on the subject, considering himself virtually deposed as to this officer from the position of general-in-chief—would hint at the desirableness of a change, and intimated that if he would do so it should be made. There is now reason to believe that the huge barnacle which has so long clung to the ship of state, will be scraped off.

Unfortunately, however, all parties are not agreed as to the proper successor for McClellan. Hooker has hitherto been supposed to be the choice of every one, who was anxious for a change. But Gen. Halleck imbibed a prejudice against "fighting Joe" in California where, indeed, his life and associates were none of the best, and is disposed to urge the superior claims of Burnside. Burnside, who has refused twice or three times to displace McClellan, out of diffidence concerning his own abilities as well as personal attachment to the Young Napoleon would, it is believed, accept the command, if tendered him, now. He is now as strong a disbeliever in McClellan as Hooker himself, and shares the bitter scorn which all the fighting generals have for the Fitz John Porter tribe. But is he the man for the place? All here but Halleck say so, and an effort will be made to convince him of the superior qualities of Hooker, who is quite well enough to take a command in chief.

The lesson read to the president by the November as well as by the October elections is plain enough. The Republican party staggered under the weight of the administration instead of deriving assistance from it. The people, satisfied with its "paper proclamations," with all its principles on paper, were not satisfied with the manner in which it carried them out. The people had no confidence that blowing rams' horns at the walls of the rebel Jericho would be enough to raze them to the ground. They could not understand why it was that the conduct of the war was entrusted to half-hearted and insubordinate leaders, and they could not see with what justice the administration which continued them in command was to be held guiltless of their faults and failures. They insisted, despite of all disclaimers, on putting the saddle upon the right horse. They saw the vast powers of government used in an extra legal manner, which could be justified only on the plea of grave State necessity, for the arrest and incarceration of harmless traitors, while the great leaders of treason, the Fernando Woods and the Connecticut Seymours and the New York *Heralds* were untouched. And they saw petty officers of the army dismissed the service for telling the truth about their chiefs and for following at respectful distance in their disloyal footsteps. They saw, in a word, large promises and small performance, grand manifestoes and a creeping war; foes fed from the public crib and given fresh fodder while they were biting at the hand that gave it; Republicanism turned from the door of favor and preferment, and pro-slavery Democracy given the first seat at the table; and that, too, when the representatives of the former were, and those of the latter were not, zealous to carry out what the administration had declared to be its purposes, in the cabinet to counsel and in the field to concert an energetic war. Some of us thought that the two proclamations—the edict of freedom and the declaration of martial law—would save the unconditional friends of the Union from the defeat which they have suffered; but it was because these were regarded not as a performance of the service which the president and his cabinet owed to the country, but as promises to perform, and that quickly, as indices to what was to be done, as declarations that the war should be prosecuted vigorously against traitors, without and within the lines of the national armies. A sovereign who declares war in a cause which his subjects believe to be righteous, wins popularity by the act; but can he rationally expect to retain it if he does not follow up the declaration by action, if his armies remain in camp at a safe distance from the enemy, if his generals are continued in command, after they have persistently disobeyed his orders to move?

But there is another lesson in the election—a lesson to those who conducted on the stump and in the public journals, the campaign against the sham Democracy. They should learn from it the superior policy of boldness. Had the supporters of Gen. Wadsworth, for example, instead of maintaining a studious silence on the subject, or prevaricating, or lying outright, manfully said; "Yes, we admit the charge which you of the opposition make; we admit that the government has not prosecuted the war with the energy and vigor with which it should have been prosecuted. But whose fault is it? Whose is the policy of inaction, which has led us to the very verge of ruin? It is you who have forced it upon the administration; it is your West Point generals, whom the president, led by a mistaken wish to unite all parties in his support, has continued in command, after they had demonstrated their incapacity, and your other allies in the cabinet, who, though Republicans in name are in fact among the worst enemies freedom has; upon these men we charge the admitted misconduct or non-conduct of the war. Let the people help the president, by showing him the majority will sustain that course, to shake off these barnacles and to entrust his armies and his portfolios to men dead in earnest, and the rebellion shall be speedily crushed." Had Wadsworth's friends taken this line of argument, boldly confessed and boldly charged home, I cannot but think that the result would have been better. He lost votes through the well-known fact, which could not be disguised, that he was no believer in George B. McClellan; his friends did not—he could not himself being a subordinate officer—compensate him for that loss by denouncing McClellan as the source of very many of the faults which were laid at the door of the president, and thus winning the active help of active workers, and making the issue direct which was latent in the canvass. The Democratic organs said: "Look at your weak and whimpering war; no war at all, child's play rather! can the empire State endorse a president who attempts, after this fashion, to put down a great rebellion?" The Republican journals did not have the manliness to retort that McClellan was the worm which gnawed at the root of success. Not a word against him through the campaign; but, not a few words that seemed to speak in his favor. Had the canvass been conducted directly on the issue of opposition to him, and had the president been strongly advised of the truth that he was the one obstacle to the success of the unconditional unionism in New York, his removal might have been compassed weeks ago, and the administration candidates everywhere been floated into triumph upon the tide of a victory on the unquiet Potomac. And, whether beaten or victorious, we should have had the satisfaction, at least, of knowing that we had fought a good fight, not a mean and skulking one.

I believe that Gen. Wadsworth regrets and regretted before the day of election that his friends pursued this course and waged the campaign in such half-hearted, timid fashion. Had the boldness with which he grappled with the slavery question, and which I have no doubt, added to his strength, been imitated on the McClellan question, he would have been better satisfied, I feel sure, judging freely from the character of the man.

The result of such a policy in Massachusetts and Michigan confirms its wisdom. Gov. Andrew was advised by politicians of prominence to eat his words touching McClellan and indignantly refused. Chandler's speech about the young Napoleon was never taken back. In Michigan the triumph is complete. In Massachusetts only Boston turns against her noble governor, and the State gains a congressman in Boutwell, who takes Thomas' place; to say nothing of Delano, where a *true* Republican succeeds, and Sleeper whose politics differ very slightly from those of Rice, and who is probably quite as trustworthy on every important question.

OUR MEMPHIS LETTER.

Retaliating upon Guerillas—Burning of Five Plantations—Capture of Bushwhackers—Destruction of Rebel Property, etc.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, Nov. 3, 1862.

Before leaving Memphis I desire to send you the particulars of some operations of Gen. Sherman, intended as one act of retaliation upon the Southern confederacy, for recent outrages of guerillas, in firing upon defenceless steamers plying upon the river above and below this city. The result is certainly as satisfactory as such results can ever be.

On Saturday last the Ohio Belle, having on board the 46th Ohio regiment of infantry and Capt. Edward Bouton's Chicago battery of artillery, all under the general command of Col. Wolcott, of the 46th Ohio, started from Memphis, with orders to proceed South and into Arkansas on an important mission, the first landing to be made at Scanlan's Landing. Unfortunately, when a few miles out, the Ohio Belle unshipped her rudder and was decidedly in improper condition for the voyage. The steamer Catahoula, one of the boats upon which the guerillas had tried their skill in gunnery, chancing to come along, she was impressed into the service, and the troops and battery, after some delay, transferred to her deck, after which the expedition proceeded to its destination, reaching Scanlan's Landing on Sunday at 11 a. m.

A landing was effected and the entire force made a march of nine miles into Arkansas to McNeil's plantation, where the main force remained. Two companies in charge of a commissioned officer passed immediately to as many plantations two miles north and west, where they removed the women and children and committed houses, fences, negro quarters and every combustible thing to the flames.

Capt. Bouton and his artillery boys mounted their horses, and armed with only revolvers and cutlasses, went to Montgomery's plantation, where they also devoted a large amount of property to the flames. After destroying this place the captain passed to a plantation owned by a man named Ward, known to be a guerilla, and his house known to be the rendezvous of the band. Capt. Bouton had but arrived in sight of the clearing when he discovered a detachment of mounted bushwhackers in the act of leaving. With a single word the captain sent his men in pursuit, himself at their head; the guerillas scampering off as though the old nick were after them. When near enough the artillery men fired a volley from their heavy six shooters with such good effect that immediately afterwards four or five saddles were observed to be empty, and as many Texan ponies were running about loose, their late riders having other matters needing attention. Six of the band were captured. At these plantations some arms were found, which were confiscated; some provisions, stored for the use of the guerillas, were destroyed, as well as some cotton and a large quantity of ammunition which could not be brought away. Some wagons and mules were also taken, the property carried off alone being worth $8,000. None of Capt. Bouton's men were hurt in the skirmish. After accomplishing their task the artillery returned in safety to McNeil's.

Col. Wolcott's command in the mean time had not been idle. About six miles from the river they had destroyed two or three plantations, captured four bales of cotton, and a number of guns, some ammunition and other property.

The results of the expedition as regards property destroyed, are five plantations, known to be there bands of guerillas, burned and laid in ruins; 5,000 bushels of corn burned; 3,000 lbs. of seed cotton burned, &c., &c. Among the buildings burned were some five new frame houses, many negro quarters, barns, warehouses, and stores.

The results to the residents upon whom vengeance was visited, cannot be counted in dollars and cents.

Capt. Bouton, who had charge of one of the sub-divisions of the expedition, and who, with his usual alacrity, performed promptly all he was sent to do, informs me that it was one of the hardest and most disagreeable duties he ever undertook. It was to do no less than take defenceless women and children, from their comfortable homes, drag out their movable property to the open air, and there cause their homes to be destroyed before the eyes of the late occupants. Yet, the duty was imperative, and was performed with all the delicacy possible. The residents thus deprived of their homes were the most bitter foes of the government, and even the women when told that they were to be thus punished, abated not their harshness of word and look toward the hated Yankees. In some cases they gloried in their acts and in the acts of those who had brought the punishment upon them. Some few, however, begged and plead, with tears in their eyes, that their homesteads might be spared. But taunt and supplication fell upon the disciplined ear of the soldier with like effect. The heart might be touched but the hand knew what it had to do—and it was done, and effectually done.

The expedition returned to Hopefield, opposite here, on Monday night, and crossed over in a steamer to Fort Pickins, where the colonel commanding made his report to Gen. Sherman, in substance as above. Gen. Sherman was well pleased with the expedition, with which a dangerous service had been accomplished.

LETTER FROM A SOUTHERN WOMAN.

Life Between the Two Armies.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

THE LAND OF "DIXIE," Nov. 7, 1862.

Do you want a "Dixie" correspondent? If so, I am at your service for a time. Of course you wish to know "who I am?" to which I answer, "I am a woman." Secondly, "my politics?" "Loyal to my country, even to swallowing the *Proclamation* as a war measure." Thirdly, "From what point do I hail?" Aye, there is a difficulty. Geographically, we are situated in the southwestern part of a border State—a quiet little village nestled among the hills which entirely surround us, and from which bristled, a few months since, federal cannon, that said "we will protect you;" but they have long since gone, and many are the scenes that have been enacted since. Now, we are unprotected by either party—subject at any time to be pecuniarily ruined by either. In the days gone by *la belle village* was the abode of refinement, literature, peace and social enjoyment. Now, alas! Rebellion, the source of all evil—though not so *defiant* as she was a year ago—still stalks, though stealthily, abroad. Schools are deserted; Churches attended only by a few old men, women and children, in whose hearts there is more bitterness than love; all kindly social intercourse suspended; everybody suspecting, cheating and vilifying his neighbor; and some, being too cowardly to go and fight what they profess to believe to be their "country's battles," for pastime, burn their neighbor's cotton, act as spies upon the *very few* loyal people, play "Union" when the federals occasionally dash in among them, and to keep up the show, (and fill their pockets) *smuggle their own* cotton into market. Now why in the name of humanity don't you whip us, and after humbling us thoroughly, take us under the sheltering care of our beloved flag? "All we, like sheep have gone astray;" but like erring children, when effectually chastened we will be truer in our allegiance.

And yet this bright autumnal day of the dreamy Indian Summer—the brilliantly tinted forest—the balmy zephyr and tuneful birds woo our hearts to peace and love; but reason and experience whisper—Peace and love can only follow stern, relentless war. A year and a half of war has brought us no nearer peace—why? We are brothers, and have fondly hoped the rebellion might be quelled by *conciliation*. Vain hope. The evil passions of the many, and misguided *patriotism* of the few are intensified in the hearts of the rebels, and they laugh to scorn the thought of conciliation. Is it kindness—is it humanity to further sacrifice life in this war of conciliation when firm, decided measures would quell the rebellion?

Illinois has bravely done her part in sending out her myriads of men—is it just to these men that they lie idly in camp all these sunny days, thus compelling the same routine when the rains render it impossible to advance—and their country's honor forbid their return home? Why will not politicians for once cease to be selfish—leaving party spirit for future battles and now know and feel but one thing—that *this rebellion must be crushed*.

As a Southern woman and a slaveholder I accept the proclamation as the first effective war measure we have had. Effective, because it must weaken the rebellion. And further, when men's pockets are touched, their patriotism, their honor, their all is reached. And they will, humiliating as the acknowledgment is, lay down their arms, and those who are at home will give their influence to support the government, where the advance of the federal army makes it safe for them to do so. Let us then be united in supporting the administration in its efforts to re-establish on a firmer basis our beloved Union; and when rebellion lays in the dust, if needs be, let us quarrel in the halls of Congress over party questions.

I write earnestly, and as women are apt to do, impetuously probably, but I feel earnestly from suffering severely, and knowing fully that conciliation will never do the work. Napoleon Bonaparte did not fire blank cartridges upon the mob who attacked the convention at Paris. Why? Because his instincts and knowledge of man taught him they would only rally with redoubled fierceness and energy. And the wisdom of his policy was shown in the immediate dispersion of the mob when they learned they were dealt with earnestly. While I have all faith that the rebellion will be quelled, yet lying just between two armies, knowing a little of the condition of both, I imagine if I was general-in-chief I would make quicker work.

I hope you will not fancy me of the "woman's rights" school; far from it, I only deplore that women have so far forgotten their mission as to be the agents in urging on and feeding this rebellion; but I love my country with all the intensity of an ardent nature, and would sacrifice my all in preserving her honor inviolate.

But you may think as a Union man expressed himself a few days since at a social breakfast table, where there were gathered federal officers (secessionists), Union people, and a convalescing confederate soldier, who was to be exchanged. I was advancing somewhat similar opinions to those expressed above, when Mr. "Union Man" told me, very decidedly, though not very politely, that he thought "women read too little to be able to express opinions upon such subjects." At which I laughed, knowing him to be *only a man*, consequently afraid, amid such a mixed assemblage, to commit himself fully on any policy. While I, protected by my sex, dare to be independent. Now, if you agree with the aforesaid gentleman, just burn my letter, if not, I may occasionally, if the secesh don't watch me too closely, slip you a letter through the lines. Good bye,

VOTRE AMIE.

Deceased Soldiers at Louisville.

The following Western soldiers have died at Louisville during the week ending the 7th inst:

Oct. 31—E. Lensley, co. F, 21st Mich.
Nov. 1—W. H. Hunt, co. B, 89th Ill.
J. W. Tidball, co. E, 73d Ind.
Benj. Tonnage, co. D, 10th Mich.
Nov. 2—Wm. Hutchingtree, co. D, 88th Ind.
Chas. Weleey, co. D, 21st Mich.
T. W. Kegman, co. G, 73d Ind.
J. F. Jacobs, co. I, 38th Ind.
W. H. Egbert, co. D, 4th Mich. cav.
Nov. 3—John Crane, co. A, 21st Ill.
Nov. 4—H. N. Sackett, co. E, 21st Mich.
Geo. W. Richards, co. K, 81st Ind.
Matthew Miller, co. A, 15th Ill.
Jas. Owens, co. F, 82d Ind.
Nov. 5—J. W. Ramsey, co. K, 93d Ill.
O. Ramberry, co. F, 15th Wis.
H. Cone, co. E, 42d Ill.
A. S. Johnston, co. G, 79d Ind.
H. Wenrick, regiment unknown.
— Klindist, co. B, 88th Ind.
Wm. Waugh, co. I, 115th Ill.
Nov. 6—F. Burleston, co. A, 15th Wis.
Henry Bolmyer, co. F, 3d Ind.
R. Pires, co. D, 84th Ill.
Wm. Niffing, co. G, 11th Ill.
Nov. 7—Samuel Stack, co. I, 42d Ind.
E. C. Solmon, co. K, 10th Ind.

WINTER WHEAT.—The breadth of ground planted this year to winter wheat throughout the county is very considerable. Our farmers are turning their attention to this sort of grain, on account of the frequent failures of spring wheat. It would be safe to say that more than double the amount of land has been seeded to winter wheat this year than in any former year. Winter wheat the past harvest turned out from twenty-five to thirty bushels per acre; spring, two to six bushels, and shrunk at that.—*Belvidere Standard.*

The same is also true of this county. The success of our farmers in raising winter wheat has caused a greatly increased breadth of it to be put in this fall. Attention is also turned more extensively than ever to the importance of a mixed husbandry, and a manifest improvement has already resulted.—*Rockford Register.*

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

Its Effect on the Slaves and Slave-Owners.

[From the New York Tribune.]

No single opponent of the president's proclamation of freedom has yet dared to state fairly the question raised thereby. [illegible] prate eternally of "perverting the war for the Union into a war for abolition." They know very well that this is not a true statement of the case; but to state the issue fairly is just what they cannot afford. We will try to make the truth manifest by testimony which our adversaries cannot impeach. Take first the following extract from a letter written by Capt. T. F. Harrison of the rebel army, dated "Camp near Holly Springs, Miss., Aug. 7," soliciting, through the Hon. John Perkins, jr., M. C., permission from the rebel government for the return to their homes in Madison parish, Louisiana, of his company of cavalry (nearly all the rebel cavalry are slaveholders) to look after their insubordinate slaves:

"There has been a million dollars' worth of property destroyed in Madison, that could have been protected with our cavalry company. The negroes are demoralized to such an extent on the river (Mississippi) that they are ready and willing to participate in anything that the Yankees may wish when they return, which they are sure to do. Now, which should be the proper force to meet this emergency? Those interested in slaves along the river, or those from the back parishes, owning but few slaves or none? I suppose that you have heard of about 100 Yankees going through the upper portion of our parish and taking to Vicksburg some 400 or 500 slaves to work on their canal. Those negroes will return with promises of freedom and with their minds poisoned, and the injury which will be sustained by our people unless some protection is afforded them, will be incalculable. We are in the most helpless condition of any parish in the State."

This was before the issue of the proclamation of freedom. Now see how that measure has affected the main question. We quote from a late letter from Bolivar Hights, of an army correspondent of the New York *Times*:

"There is no measure, I am confident, which has caused such dismay to the heart of the rebel leaders as that same 'Lincoln Proclamation.' Said an intelligent aid-de-camp to me, who had been taken prisoner a few days since, 'This proclamation is monstrous; it will stir up our slaves and create general insurrection, which is contrary to the rules of civilized warfare.' My reply to him was, that the proclamation had gone far toward the attainment of the desired result, if such a reign of terror had been produced among the rebels. Last evening, one of the loyal Virginians of this place remarked to me that *the President's proclamation would do more toward the finishing of the war than all other military measures combined*. Sixty years spent in the South enable him to speak intelligently of what pertains to Southerners. Such is the impression entertained by all loyal Virginians whom I have met. On our recent advance to Charlestown, the effects of the proclamation on the rebels was very apparent. Nearly all the slaves had been sent South, showing the utter fallacy of the oft-repeated statement that the negroes would under no circumstances desert their masters. The people were all in a *quivive* in regard to it, and it was plain to see that the proclamation constituted the burden of their thought as well as conversation.

"What effect it has had among the slaves no one can doubt, who is at all acquainted with the negro character. Let them once get it into their heads that 'Massa Lincoln habe set me free,' and the peaceful relation between the master and slave is at once ended. They will become as stubborn and ungovernable as they were before docile and obedient. Scarcely a day passes that some poor fugitive does not come within our lines and report their fellow-bondmen as 'anxiously looking forward to the first of January, when they are to lay down the shovel and the hoe,' seize the implements of war, and play insurrection generally."

So much for the *practical effect* of the president's new policy. Now look at the *reason* of the case, as set forth by our conservative contemporary the Boston *Journal*:

"The rebels claim to hold men, women, and children by the same tenure as cattle, sheep, and horses. The president proposes to sequestrate any and all of these things for the purpose of putting down the rebellion. Is there anything in the constitution or the laws, or in martial law, that calls upon him to make a distinction? Is there anything in common sense to warrant such a distinction?—which says we may give freedom to the horse but not to the man?"

"We are informed that the Southern people are arming their slaves. This they have been doing to a considerable degree from the beginning of the contest. Where the negroes were not armed with the musket, they were armed with the hoe, and rendered just as effective service to the rebel cause. The Richmond *Dispatch* truly says that every negro sent to work on the fortifications liberates a white man for the army. It the negroes are employed in direct hostile operations, so many the less will be employed in raising corn and pork for the army.

"Slavery has been claimed by the South as an element of strength, and by the North as an element of weakness. It is the one or the other, according as we suffer the war to be carried on. When the policy prevailed of "conciliating" treason by sending back fugitive slaves to the rebel masters, it was undoubtedly an element of strength; if the policy is carried out of depriving the rebels of the labor which supplies their army, and of keeping a portion of them at home to do the police duty which hitherto we have done for them, it is an element of weakness."

Those who are hoping that the president will back out from the policy foreshadowed by the proclamation, do not know the man. He heard everybody, pro and con, on the subject of emancipation, for eighteen months, holding fast to the more cautious policy until he had fully made up his mind. Having done this, he put down his foot, and will not remove it. The avowed hope of the rebels that their Northern friends may hold his arm, is utterly fallacious. On the 1st of January next the slaves of rebels and traitors will be proclaimed free, and thereafter treated by the Union forces accordingly. Then we shall see whether the proclamation is merely a repetition of "the pope's bull against the comet." It is already abundantly evident that "the comet" does not so regard it.

Our National Finances.

[From Samuel Hallet & Co.'s Circular.]

In anticipation of the annual report of the treasury soon to be made, we are enabled to lay before our readers approximately, the condition of the national finances up to near the close of the present month. We may not give the exact figures in every case, but our statement will be found to be very nearly accurate.

The public debt of the United States may be divided into three classes—that contracted prior to the loan of $250,000,000 granted in July, 1861; the loan of that date, and those authorized by Congress at its last session.

The amount of debts of the first class will, probably, reach about $118,000,000. Of the second class, the $250,000,000 loan, $150,000,000 is made up of 7 3-10ths of which about $132,000,000 have been issued; $50,000,000 6 per cents. due in 1881, and $50,000,000 of the demand notes which were made receivable for dues at the custom house. About one-half of these are already cancelled, and are being retired at the rate of $300,000 daily. Their places, however, are supplied by what are termed the "new issue" of demand notes.

Since the passage of the act of July, 1861, the government has relied chiefly upon its demand notes; upon the deposits made with several of the sub-treasurers, and by the issue of certificates of indebtedness. Of the latter about $66,000,000 have been issued. Of the "new issue" of treasury notes about $180,000,000 are already in circulation. The department is now paying them out at the rate of $630,000 daily. Of the class of bonds known as the 5-20's, $18,571,100 have been issued. The exact amount of deposits with the sub-treasurers on call, is about $65,000,000. The aggregate indebtedness of the department, consequently, will foot up as follows:

Debt contracted prior to July, 1861	$118,000,000
Bonds bearing 7 3-10 per cent. int	132,000,000
Bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable in 1881	50,000,000
Certificates of indebtedness	66,000,000
Deposits with the sub-treasury and payable on call	65,000,000
Treasury notes new issue	180,000,000
Custom House notes	24,000,000
The five-twenty year bonds	18,571,100
Total indebtedness	$653,571,100

This statement, we believe, is approximately correct, taking the figures as they stood on the 22d inst., and making the liabilities of government considerably less than the current estimates. It should relieve all apprehension as to any embarrassment to be caused by our public debt. The interest on the total amount, at six per cent., is only $39,214,266. But only $449,571,100 draw interest, reducing the charge upon the treasury from this quarter to $26,974,266. To meet this charge we have the revenue from customs, which will probably equal $60,000,000 the present year, and the revenues from the extraordinary sources recently provided.

These sources were designed to realize fully $200,000,000 annually. We learn that so far they promise to prove productive far beyond the estimate. There can be no doubt of their realizing an immense sum, and forming a secure basis not only for the payment of interest accruing on the public debt, but for its rapid extinguishment upon the close of the war. The abundance of money demonstrates the ability of government to borrow to any required amount. As previously argued by us, the nation finds no difficulty in sustaining the burdens of the war, as it possesses in abundance whatever is necessary for its prosecution—men, food and materials, and munitions of all kinds. So long as the people will dispose of these for the obligations of government, no financial embarrassment need be feared.

In the present financial condition of the nation, consequently, all is well. The people have not lost a jot of their confidence, notwithstanding the failure in the military operations of the government. They feel that want of success has been due to incompetency in those who have directed affairs, not to any weakness of the cause, or in the means of its maintenance and support. Confidence is unabated that the right men in the right place will at last appear. More than a year ago it was felt on all hands, that military successes were essential to the negotiation of loans. They have not come in the degree predicted or expected; yet it would be far easier for the government to borrow to-day, than it was a year ago. We refer to this, to show that it is always unsafe to underestimate the financial strength of a people. On the contrary, the war will demonstrate a strength on the part of the nation far transcending whatever was claimed for it by its most ardent advocates. The natural resources of this country are so vast that no limit can be placed upon its productiveness under the stimulus of great necessity, or demand, especially so long as the war is not waged upon northern soil. With our financial strength unabated, all other things will come in due time. The experience, under similar circumstances, of all nations addicted to peace, has been similar to our own. But the work of preparation is going on, while military talent is being developed, so that we are really making vastly greater progress than is generally supposed. In the meantime we are consolidating our political unity, gaining in confidence and in experience, which cannot fail, in the end, to conduct to complete success.

News from Richmond.

We have the Grenada *Appeal* of the 31 inst. It contains little of interest. We make some few extracts from Richmond letters in the *Appeal*:

RICHMOND, October 24, 1862.

There is talk of General Lee's falling back to within a few miles of this city, for his winter quarters, and it is quite possible that such a change of position may be adopted, for reasons connected with the question of supplies and transportation. This would leave the country north of us again open to Yankee depredation, but it must be recollected that all the mischief the wretches could do in that region has already been accomplished. The whole face of nature has already been made desolate by them, all the mansions have been pillaged, all the granaries emptied, and certainly nothing has been done since to repair the ruin. No crops have been sown in the fields blighted by Pope, no returning fugitives have peopled the solitude which he made and called not a "peace," but a conquest. So that the mere fact of the withdrawal of Gen. Lee would a second time expose that section to hostile ravage, would be of no consequence.

Cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator—the empty traveler may sing in a forest full of robbers, and a despoiled country need not fear the coming of thieves.

Richmond is now worse than Naples, worse than Baltimore was when Winter Davis was the Wilkes of the Plug Ugly swell mob of that lawless city. No one thinks of going into the Cimmerian streets after nightfall without arms. A large and well organized gang of cut throats has "taken the town." They lie in wait at almost every corner, well provided with slung-shot, billies, brass knuckles, and all the other devilish implements of mischief which the city highwayman uses to disable his victims, and they attack everybody that walks alone, oftentimes gentlemen when attended by ladies. That they are not found out, is a matter of grave reproach to the city police. But this corps is so small, that they can do little for the protection of a city spread over an immense surface of ground, and without a light from one end of it to the other. That so numerous a gang can infest Richmond at all, walking the streets in the day time, without ostensible means of support, and doing nothing whatever, is a proof of the palpable inefficiency of the conscript law. Why these men are not enrolled by the proper officers—for they cannot possibly be exempt—passes all comprehension. But a promenade down Main street any day will show you hundreds of idlers, fashionably dressed, with overmuch tawdry jewelry, sporting watch chains that might and *should* hang them, for, beyond all doubt, in these groups at the corners one sees the very scoundrels that rob honest citizens after dark. A few nights ago the police made a descent upon one of the dens or cribs of the gang, and captured sixteen, who were taken to Castle Thunder. There are probably more than twenty times that number in the city, and unless something is done to put a stop to their outrages soon, there will be a private patrol and some hanging done at the lamp-post quite impromptu.

The governor of Virginia has not yet returned from the salt works in Smythe and Washington counties, whither he went to carry out the purposes of the legislature, as expressed in their recent act for furnishing a supply of salt to the people of the State. The matter was seriously complicated by contracts entered into by the proprietors of the salines with other States of the confederacy. It is not thought that it will be necessary for the State authorities to seize the salt works on public account, but if they should, no serious damage will be done to private individuals, for the proprietors have already made colossal fortunes by the sale of their salt water before boiling.

Apropos of fortunes, the firm of Haxall, Crenshaw & Co., of this city, has a contract with the government for grinding wheat into flour, upon which they make a profit of between $5,000 and $6,000 daily. I heard yesterday that they had refused an offer of $500,000 for the contract. The immense amount of wheat required to keep their wheels agoing has raised the price of flour to twenty five dollars a barrel. Wheat will be five dollars a bushel here before the first of January.

McClellan Superceded.

[From the Chicago Journal—conservative paper.]

Gen. McClellan has been superceded by the appointment of Gen. Burnside to the command of the army of the Potomac. The country is prepared for this announcement, and it is a step we have been expecting for at least a fortnight.

Strong as the popular faith was in McClellan's capacity as a great commander, several months ago, there are now comparatively few men who will not rejoice to hear of his removal. He has come far short of public expectation. We have been disposed to trust in him up to a recent period. When the rebel army was allowed to cross the Potomac after the battle of Antietam, with all their baggage and plunder, and were not immediately pursued into Virginia, the whole country became amazed and disgusted at what was so plainly a lack of energy and good military management. This feeling has been growing with each day that our army has been lying inactive on the north bank of the Potomac, while the enemy was concentrating and recuperating his strength only a few miles southward. The opinion is almost universal that a most precious opportunity was allowed to pass unimproved by not following up and making the most of the advantages we had gained at South Mountain and Antietam.

Why McClellan failed to relieve Harper's Ferry, or to capture any portion of the rebel army before it re-crossed into Virginia, is difficult of explanation. Why he has delayed operations so long since the battle of Antietam—why the favorable months of September and October have been squandered in non-action, and why, since the movements now in progress, the enemy has not been encountered and beaten, are equally inexplicable.

We have sustained McClellan, as we have other generals who have been publicly assailed, because the president, in whose patriotism and practical common sense we have confidence, kept him where he was; but we now accept his removal as proof positive that the president has finally come to the conclusion that he is incompetent for the high and responsible position he has occupied, and that his displacement is a necessity no longer to be resisted.

Sugar, Molasses, Tea and Coffee.

The consumption of sugar, molasses, tea and coffee in the United States, as deduced from the records of the census bureau, and the reports of the treasury department, appears as follows for the year 1860:

The total population of the United States and Territories, for the year 1860, was		31,445,039
Of which there were slaves		3,953,760
Leaving for total free population		27,491,279
Subdividing the free from the slave States, we have total population of the free States		19,211,543
And for the free in the slave States		8,279,736
SUGAR.		
The production of sugar in 1860 was, lb		341,063,584
The importations of foreign sugar in 1860 were		692,944,878
Total production and importation		1,034,013,442
There was exported of domestic sugar, lb	1,133,986	
Of foreign sugar, lb	28,988,404—	30,122,390
Total consumption of the United States in 1860, lb		1,003,891,050
Deduct for 4,000,000 slaves, 12½ lbs each		50,000,000
Consumption of 27,491,389 population for 1860, lb		953,891,050
Equal to a consumption for the free population of the United States of 34 7-10 lbs each.		
MOLASSES.		
The production of molasses in the United States in 1860 was, galls		25,516,735
The importation of foreign molasses in 1860 was, galls		30,922,683
Total production and importation in 1860, galls		56,439,338
There was exported of domestic molasses, galls	79,489	
Foreign molasses, galls	1,226,118—	1,305,587
Total consumption of the whole population, galls		55,133,775
Estimating the slaves to consume as much as the free, this will give an average of 1 7-10 of a gallon to each inhabitant.		
TEA.		
The importations of tea into the United States for 1860, according to the reports from the treasury department, were, lb		31,698,657
There was re-exported, lb		5,369,729
Total consumption of the United States for 1860, lb		26,328,928
As the slave population do not consume tea, we will have the free population only to divide, which will give an average of about 15¼ ounces for each man, woman, and child of the free population.		
COFFEE.		
The importations of coffee, according to the reports of the Treasury Department, for 1860 were—free, lb		202,993,751
Dutiable, lb		1,145,981
Total, lb		204,144,733
There was re-exported—free, lb	26,071,033	
Dutiable, lb	24,173—	26,095,206
Total consumption of the United States for 1860, lb		178,049,527
Averaging 5 84-100 lb to the whole population, but allowing, however, 1 lb per annum to the slave population, and calling them, in round numbers, 4,000,000, we have		4,000,000
Consumption of the free population of the United States, lb		174,049,527
Or 6 33-100 lb for each man, woman and child of the free population.		

NOTES.

The import price of foreign sugar in 1860 was 4¼c per lb.

The import price of foreign molasses in 1860 was 17c per gallon.

The import price of tea in 1860 was 20c per lb.

The import price of coffee in 1860 was 10 3-10c per lb.

Drafting in Wisconsin.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
MADISON, Oct. 30, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 55.—In addition to General Order No. 99 of the war department, the commissioners for drafting will observe the following rules:

I. The draft is to be made by towns and wards, and for that purpose the names of all persons remaining on the enrollment list of any particular town or ward, are to be placed in a box, and the proper quota fixed for each town or ward, is to be drawn therefrom in the manner provided by General Order No. 99. The commissioner is to commence with one town or ward in his county, and continue until the proper quota assigned to each town or ward in his county has been drawn.

II. The camps of rendezvous for drafted men will be as follows, to wit: For those from the counties of Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Kenosha, Racine and Kewaunee, at Camp Utley, in Racine.

For those from the counties of Brown, Dodge, Door, Outagamie, Marathon, Milwaukee, Ozaukee and Washington, at Camp Washburn, in Milwaukee.

For those from the counties of Vernon, Buffalo, Dane, Iowa, Green, Green Lake, Marquette, Jefferson, Lafayette, Pepin, Waukesha, Waushara, at Camp Randall, in Madison.

III. The attention of commissioners is specially directed to general orders No. 99, and No. 121, of the war department. By order of the commander-in-chief.

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special to the New York Times.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7, 1862.

GEN. HOOKER.

Gen. Hooker has frequently been closeted with the president, secretary of war, and Gen. Halleck, both of late and to-day. His foot is now well enough to admit of his wearing an easy boot, but he is yet unable to walk. Charles the Twelfth, of Sweden, badly wounded, directed his greatest battle from the seat of an ambulance; and Massena, while retrieving the doubtful fortunes of Wagram, was carried in a litter on the shoulders of his grenadiers along the lines, directing all the movements of his army while in that recumbent position, and inspiriting his men by his presence and the example of a great soul holding its balance unmoved by the pangs of physical pain.

Gen. Hooker to-day used his foot for the first time since the battle of Antietam, dressed in a laced boot in the place of a slipper, heretofore necessary. He expects now to be able to resume duty in the field next week.

DISSATISFACTION IN THE WEST.

A prominent Western office-holder, now here, states that the loyal men of that section have become disgusted with the management of the war, especially as illustrated in Eastern Virginia. They complain bitterly that Western troops should have been withdrawn from a field where they are needed, and used to reinforce the idle army of the Potomac; and that, too, while, under competent leaders, they might have opened the Mississippi, and given to the Northwest an outlet to the ocean, for want of which it suffers an unnecessarily increased burden from the war. The Atlantic States, says the West, have all the time enjoyed the full commercial benefits of open and unobstructed harbors; and there is a growing feeling against the administration which has found partial expression in the elections, which are not to be interpreted as a sign of willingness to succumb to the rebellion.

Great confidence throughout the entire West is felt Gen. Rosecrans, and it is believed that he will speedily clear out the obstruction in the way of commerce to the gulf, if the government will but yield him the support to which his efforts are entitled.

FLAX AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR COTTON.

The government has recommended, through the commissioner of agriculture, the practicability of preparing flax and hemp as a substitute for cotton. Results of the most important character to the manufacturing interests of the United States are promised by the perfection of this valuable invention for making from unrotted flax a substance resembling cotton.

500 Doz. extra quality Linen
NAPKINS,
For One Shilling Each!
250 PIECES LINEN
BIRD'S EYE DIAPER,
For One Shilling a Yard.
100 Pieces Linen Huckaback
FOR ONE SHILLING A YARD.
500 PIECES FRONTING LINENS
From Three to Six Shillings.
GREAT BARGAINS.
ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES.
LINEN DIAPER AND DAMASKS.
Brown and Bleached
DAMASK CLOTHS.
All sizes. We bought
OVER $20,000 WORTH
Of the above Goods at Bankrupt sales, and are selling them 25 per cent. below OLD PRICES.
NOW IN STORE
The choicest stock of Silks, and all novel styles of
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
REAL LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
AND GENERAL DRY GOODS,
Ever offered in this city, all bought for NETT CASH, and will be sold
For Nett Cash Only,
At extremely low prices.
NEW GOODS RECEIVED DAILY.
W. M. ROSS & Co,
167 & 169 Lake Street.

CLOTHING
AT WHOLESALE.
We have the largest and best assorted stock of
READY-MADE
CLOTHING
To be found in the West, which we offer for cash and approved credit at very Low Prices.
ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Wool Overshirts, Wool Socks, Overalls, &c., &c.
Huntington, Wadsworth & Co.
34 & 36 LAKE STREET.
N. B.—We are daily in receipt of new and desirable styles of Clothing from our manufactory in Boston.

500 BALMORAL SKIRTS!!
Of every style, of both
Foreign and Domestic Manufacture,
Just received at
STRYKER & CO'S,
141 LAKE STREET.
BONNET RIBBONS
TRIMMING RIBBONS,
BELT RIBBONS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
A large stock of Fresh Goods,
JUST OPENED AT
STRYKER & CO'S.
LUPINS' FRENCH MERINOES,
Ottoman Valours and Repts,
A fine stock of new styles
DRESS GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED.
MODE CHECK CASSIMERES,
For Boys' Wear,
Heavy Meltons and Double Milled Cassimeres,
Suitable for Fall and Winter Wear.
Now opening at
STRYKER & CO'S.
ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES,
Wool Hoods, Nubias and Sontags,
ALL FRESH GOODS.
Some novelties in FALL CLOAKS, including the new
"ZOUAVE SACQUE."
Also, a very extensive stock of Shawls,
NOW READY at STRYKER & CO'S,
No. 141 LAKE STREET.

CLOTH HOUSE.
FIELD, BENEDICT & Co.,
34 & 36 Lake Street,
Have now in store the largest stock of
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,
SATINETTS,
Sheep's Greys, Beavers, Pilots, Meltons,
And all other goods for MEN'S WEAR ever exhibited in this market. MERCHANTS are invited to examine our stock of goods of all kinds for
OFFICERS' UNIFORMS.
Blue Cloths,
Blue Flannels,
Blue Cassimeres.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.
100 & 102 Randolph Street, Chicago,
IMPORTERS OF
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c.
DEALERS IN
Tinners' Stock.
AGENTS FOR
Howe's Improved Scales.

SALT! SALT! SALT!—The subscribers, Agents for the CELEBRATED SAGINAW WORKS,
GELPCKE & THOMAS.

Wholesale Houses.
78 LAKE STREET.
WHOLESALE BUYERS
Will find in our store a large stock of
ZEPHYR WORSTEDS,
Yarns, Hoods, Nubias and Skating Caps,
SKIRTS AND CORSETS,
Hosiery and Gloves, Buttons, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Ruffings, Velvet Ribbons, &c., including a COMPLETE assortment of
NOTIONS.
Our stock is inviting, and buyers will find our figures VERY CLOSE for NET CASH.
GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake Street.

WHOLESALE
CLOTHING
YOUNG, BROS. & CO.,
No. 135 MAIN STREET,
SAINT LOUIS, MO.
We have received an immense stock of all styles and grades of
MEN'S AND BOY'S
Fall and Winter
CLOTHING,
To which we invite the attention of Merchants from Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin.
We manufactured our Clothing before the awful advance in the prices of goods and are enabled to offer great bargains to all buyers.
N. B.—All orders will receive careful attention.
YOUNG, BROS. & CO.,
135 Main street, St. Louis, Mo.

Sutlers, Attention
Sutlers throughout the Northwest are informed that we are again in receipt of those
LEATHER WATCH GUARDS,
MASONS'
Challenge Blacking,
SOLDIERS'
MIRRORS.
Shoe Brushes,
Pocket Combs,
Playing Cards,
Soldiers' Wallets,
Briar Wood Pipes,
Tooth Brushes,
Tobacco Boxes,
Shawl Pins,
And a 1000 different articles which go to make up a complete Sutlers' Stock.
REMEMBER THIS:
THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN CHICAGO FOR SUTLERS' GOODS, IS
PEUGEOT'S
Great Variety Store,
108 LAKE STREET.

CLOAKS & CLOAKING.
153 and 155 Lake street.
CLOAKS IN STOCK
AND
MADE TO ORDER,
AND
CLOAKING MATERIAL
IN LARGE VARIETY.
ALSO,
Reps and Ottoman Dress Goods,
A SPLENDID LINE OF THEM.
W. R. WOOD & CO.

1862. CLOTHING. 1862.
MARTIN & BROS.,
WHOLESALE
CLOTHIERS,
44
Lake Street, Chicago
We have in store a full stock of Fall and Winter Goods,
AT LOW PRICES.

1862.—FALL TRADE.—1862.
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
An unequalled assortment.
WORSTED GOODS,
The largest stock in the West, direct from the manufacturers.
DRESS GOODS,
Fresh Importations. New styles. Very cheap.
Woolen Goods, Domestics, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery
Sutlers' Goods, Shirts and Drawers,
Bags and Batting,
COTTON YARN.
In a word, our Dry Goods stock comprises full lines of every article of desirable goods, and having been secured before the advance, we can please the trade of the Northwest, both in goods and prices. We also offer our usual complete assortment of
CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE,
Kerosene Lamps, Silver-Plated Ware and Fancy Goods.
We respectfully invite an examination of our stock.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
72, 74 and 76 Lake street, Chicago.

1862. DRY GOODS, 1862.
STAPLE AND FANCY,
FOR THE FALL TRADE.
HARMON, GALE & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO HARMON, AIKEN & GALE)
53 Lake Street, Chicago.
We offer to the Trade a large and well assorted stock of COTTON and WOOLEN Goods,
DRESS GOODS, WORSTED GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS, HOOP SKIRTS,
HOSIERY.
And other Goods in our Line. Our stock was purchased before the late rise in Goods, and believing we can offer inducements, we invite an examination from all wishing to purchase.
HARMON, GALE & CO.

Wholesale Houses.
GROCERIES
Ewing, Briggs & Co.
76 SOUTH WATER STREET,
Offer for sale AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES TO CLOSE BUYERS AND PROMPT PAY a well selected stock of
GROCERIES
At Wholesale,
EMBRACING
SUGARS, FISH,
TEAS, TOBACCO,
COFFEES, RICE,
SYRUPS, SPICES,
MOLASSES, SOAPS,
DRIED FRUIT,
WOODEN WARE, and all articles usually kept in their line.
Wm. L. Ewing, St. Louis, Mo.
Clinton Briggs,
Thomas Heermans, Chicago.

Merchant Tailors.
MERCHANT TAILOR
GEO. M'KEAND,
46 CLARK STREET
I am in receipt of a large stock of
LONDON AND PAR
COATINGS, CASSIMERE
Doeskins, Tweeds, Vestings,
Which will be made up in the
LATEST STYLES
I GUARANTEE THE MOST
Fashionable and Stylish
In the city.
FURNISHING GOODS
I also keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Gentlemen's
UNIFORMS.
I guarantee to supply the best fitting and best of OFFICER'S UNIFORMS to be found west of New York.
GEO. McKEAND,
MERCHANT TAIL
46 Clark Street,
NEAR THE SHERMAN H

WYANT & POW
DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING G
No. 8 Tremont Block, Dearborn
Have just received a full stock of every
FALL AND WINTER G
Job lot of GLOVES, very cheap.
GOLDEN HILL SHI
And SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER AND WARRANTED TO FIT.
Collars, Ties, Undershirts, Dr
Half Hose, Umbrellas, &c.

Removal.
PEARSON & DA
Have removed to
NO. 173 LAKE STR
Where they offer a prime stock of
BOOTS AND SHO
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

REMOVAL.—A. Fredin b
inform his friends and the public that he has moved his place of business, and stock of FURNITURE, to
No. 69 LAKE STREET, (Second Floor)
He will devote his attention, as heretofore, to orders for his first class Furniture.

Stove Polish.
DIXON'S CARBURET OF
STOVE POLISH
Is the best article ever produced for the purpose. Manufactured only by
JOSEPH DIXON & CO., Jersey City,
And for sale by their Wholesale Agents,
JESUP, K
☞ Dixon's Black Lead Crucibles in any quantity or number.

Sewing Machines.
FLORENCE
124 Lake St., Chicago
The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE makes FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES on the same Machine. The LOCK, KNOT and DOUBLE LOCK, alike on both sides. Either is an ever ready Machine is in use.
FLORENCE SEWING
Salesroom, 124 Lake street

WHEELER & WILSON
Merit alone makes a FEW
There are 85,000 Machines
A LIFE-TIME.
AN ANNUAL DIVIDEND
General Agent for Illinois, Indiana and Southern
☞ Circular may be had

THE ORIGINAL
HOWE
Sewing Machine
(INVENTED IN 1845)
A. B. HOWE
HOWE SEWING
Improved Howe

Helmbold's Extract Buch
HELMBOLD
GENUINE
PREPARATIO
COMPOUND FLUID
EXTRACT BUCH
A positive and specific
REMED
FOR
Diseases of the
BLADDER,
KIDNEYS,
GRAV
AND
DROPSICAL SWE
This Medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
Has cured every case of DIABETES in which it has been given.
Irritation of the neck of the Blad and Inflammation of the Kidne
For these diseases it is indeed a sovereign re and too much cannot be said in its praise. A dose has been known to relieve the most urgent toms.
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
FOR
Ulceration of the Kidneys and B der, Retention of Urine. Disea of the Prostrate Gland, Stone i the Bladder, Calculus, Grav el, Brickdust Deposit,
AND FOR
Enfeebled and Delicate Constitut
OF BOTH SEXES,
Arrising from Excesse,
Or Habits of Dissipati
Attended with the following symptoms
Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breath
Weak Nerves, Trembling,
Horror Disease, Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands, Flushing of the Bo
Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions of the
PALLID COUNTENANCE,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular Syste
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTI
The Constitution once affected w Organic Weakness,
FEMALES! FEMALES
Or in the Decline or Change of Li
See Symptoms above.
No Family Should be Without
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCH
IS
THE GREAT DIURETIC
AND
BLOOD PURIFIE
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCH
CURES ALL DISEASES
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION
H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemi
104 South Tenth Stre
PHILADELPHIA.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS,
EVERYWHERE.
Ask for Helmbold'
LORD & SMIT
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

263

Wholesale Grocers.

GROCERIES.
Ewing, Briggs & C

75 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.

Offer for sale AT THE VERY LOWEST [illegible] CLOSE BUYERS AND PROMPT [illegible] a well selected stock of

GROCERIES
At Wholesale,
EMBRACING

SUGARS, FISH,
TEAS, TOBACCO
COFFEES, RICE,
SYRUPS, SPICES,
MOLASSES, SOAPS,
DRIED FRUIT,

WOODEN WARE, and all articles usually [illegible] their line.

We have bought most of our goods for cash, and believe that we can make it to the interest of all [illegible] chasing in this market to call and examine our [illegible] before buying.
EWING, BRIGGS & CO.,
No. 75 South Water street, Chicago.
Wm. L. Ewing, St. Louis, Mo.
Clinton Briggs,
Thomas Heermans, Chicago.

Merchant Tailors.

MERCHANT TAILORIN
GEO. M'KEAND,
46 CLARK STREE

I am in receipt of a large stock of

LONDON AND PARI
COATINGS, CASSIMERES,
Doeskins, Tweeds, Vestings, &

Which will be made up in the

LATEST STYLES
I GUARANT THE MOST
Fashionable and Stylish C
In the city.

FURNISHING GOODS
I also keep constantly on hand a large and [illegible] assortment of Gentlemen's FURNISHING GOOD

UNIFORMS.
I guarantee to supply the best fitting and best [illegible] of OFFICER'S UNIFORMS to be found west of New York.

GEO. McKEAND,
MERCHANT TAILO
46 Clark Street,
NEAR THE SHERMAN HOU
[se20-u311-3m]

WYANT & POWE
DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOO
No. 8 Tremont Block, Dearborn Stree
Have just received a full stock of every variety
FALL AND WINTER GOO
Job lot of GLOVES, very cheap.
GOLDEN HILL SHIRT
And SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER AND WARRA TO FIT.
Collars, Ties, Undershirts, Draw Half Hose, Umbrellas, &c.
se26-u287-3m

Removal.

PEARSON & DAN
Have removed to
NO. 173 LAKE STRE
Where they offer a prime stock of
BOOTS AND SHO
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
[se30-u309-2m]

REMOVAL.—A Fredin begs to inform his friends and the public that he has moved his place of business, and sample FURNITURE, to No. 182 LAKE STREET, (Second-Floor.) He will devote his attention, as heretofore, to orders for his first class Furniture.

Stove Polish.

DIXON'S CARBURET OF IR
STOVE POLISH,

Is the best article ever produced for the pur Manufactured only by
JOSEPH DIXON & CO., Jersey City, N
And for sale by their Wholesale Agents,
JESUP, KENNEDY & CO
15 South Wells street, Chic
Dixon's Black Lead Crucibles for sale by the cask or number.

Sewing Machines.

The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE make FOUR DIFFERENT stitches on one and the same Machine. Thus the LOCK, DOUBLE LOCK, KNOT and DOUBLE KNOT, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric. Either or all can be produced while the Machine is in motion.

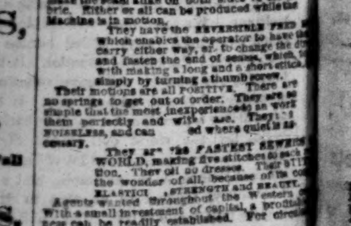
They have the REVERSIBLE FEED which enables the operator to have the work carry either way, or to change the direction and fasten the end of seams, which is done with making a long and a short stitch, simply by turning a thumb screw.

Their motions are all POSITIVE. There are no springs to get out of order. They are so simple that the most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease. They are NOISELESS, and can be used where quiet is necessary.

They are "THE FASTEST SEWERS IN THE WORLD, making five stitches to each revolution. They oil no dresses. Their stitch is the wonder of all, because of its great ELASTICITY, STRENGTH and BEAUTY.

Agents wanted throughout the Western [illegible] With a small investment of capital, a profitable business can be readily established. For circulars and sample of work, address

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE C
Post Office Box
Salesroom, 124 Lake street.



Merit alone makes a SEWING MACHINE valuable. The people are perceiving that glowing representations are not merit.

That it is economy and wisdom to purchase a SEWING MACHINE of known practical utility.

There are 95,000 Machines in use in this country and Europe.

This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE A LIFE TIME.

It is equal to TEN Seamstresses.

AN ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 100 to 500 per cent (on its cost) may be obtained in use—by the possessor.

This is the only SEWING MACHINE [illegible] making the LOCK STITCH with the [illegible] HOOK, and using the GLASS FOOT.

GEO. R. CHITTENDEN,
General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, [illegible] Indiana and Southern Minnesota.
106 Lake street, Ch
Circulars may be had on application or by mail.
mh22-u416-1y

THE ORIGIN
HOWE
Sewing Machin

(INVENTED IN 1845, IMPROVED IN 1[illegible])
Manufactured by
A. B. HOWE,
Brother of ELIAS HOWE, JR., the original inventor and patentee of the
HOWE SEWING MACHIN

And from which all other Sewing Machines [illegible] vitality, and to whom all others pay a royalty. This is the oldest Machine in the world [illegible] and improved from time to time, and [illegible] in finished work. Particularly adapted to tailoring and manufacturing purposes. [illegible] work, carriage trimming, &c. [illegible] Buy the

Improved Howe Sewing Ma

And have no more dropping of stitches, [illegible] Agents wanted in Ohio and other Northwestern States [illegible] J. S. BRYAN
General Western Agent, 80 Lake street
mh21-u417-1y

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE
PREPARATION.
COMPOUND FLUID
EXTRACT BUCHU,
A positive and specific
REMEDY
for
Diseases of the
BLADDER,
KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL,
AND
DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcerous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU

Has cured every case of DIABETES in which it has been given.

Irritation of the neck of the Bladder, and Inflammation of the Kidneys.

For these diseases it is indeed a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU,
FOR

Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine. Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brickdust Deposit,

AND FOR

Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions
OF BOTH SEXES,
Arrising from Excesses,
Or Habits of Dissipation,
Attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions of the Face

PALLID COUNTENANCE,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, (which this Medicine invariably removes,) are frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION.

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the Insane Asylums and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution once affected with Organic Weakness,

Requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the System, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

FEMALES! FEMALES!!

IN MANY AFFECTIONS PECULIAR TO FEMALES, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Scirrhous state of the Uterus, and for all complaints incident to the sex,

Or in the Decline or Change of Life!

See Symptoms above.

No Family Should be Without It!

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
IS
THE GREAT DIURETIC
AND
BLOOD PURIFIER.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES ALL DISEASES
Arising from
Habits of Dissipation, Excesses, and Imprudences in Life.
IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &C.

And it is certain to have the desired effect in Disease for which it is recommended.

EVIDENCE
OF THE MOST
RESPONSIBLE AND RELIABLE CHARACTER
Will accompany the Medicine.
"PHYSICIANS" PLEASE "NOTICE."
"We Make no 'secret' of Ingredients."

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU

Is composed of Buchu, Cubebs, Juniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent Druggist. Prepared in vacuo by H. T. HELMBOLD, Practical and Analytical Chemist, and sole manufacturer of

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATIONS!
AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, who being duly sworn, doth say his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable.
H. T. HELMBOLD.
Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of November, 1854.
W. P. HIBBARD, Alderman,
Ninth street, above Race, Philadelphia.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE, or SIX FOR FIVE DOLLARS,

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Address letters for information

H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist,
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104 South Tenth Street,
(Below Chestnut.)
PHILADELPHIA.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,

WHO ENDEAVOR TO

Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by

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Genuine Preparations!
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GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE-WASH.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS,
EVERYWHERE.
Ask for Helmbold's,
TAKE NO OTHER!

Cut out the advertisement and send for it.

Also supplied by, and all orders should be addressed to

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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
23 Lake street, Chicago.

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No. 5 Metropolitan Block, Chicago.
Note Brokers and Dealers in Real Estate,
R. C. Wright Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds. Time loans negotiated.
ROBT. C. WRIGHT. [oc14-v2[illegible]-3m] J. A. TYRRELL.

L. D. OLMSTED & CO.,
Corner of Lake and Lasalle streets, Chicago,
Negotiate Loans on Bond and Mortgage.
None but first-class real estate securities taken.
se18-r729-1y

OFFICE OF E. W. MORSE,
Agent,
38 CLARK STREET, Chicago, Ill.,
Dealer in
Treasury Notes, Exchange Specie and Land Warrants.
The highest price paid for GOLD, SILVER, TREASURY NOTES, FOREIGN COIN and CANADA CURRENCY. Land Warrants and Bounty Scrip purchased at an advance on other markets. All sizes for sale.
oc10 v228-3m

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No. 52 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also, from 6 P. M. to 8 P. M. Tuesday and Thursday.
INCORPORATED 1861.
Six per cent. Interest paid on Savings.
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se25-u689-1y

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Loan and Discount Office,
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ELIAS GREENEBAUM, G. FOREMAN,
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No. 40 South Clark street, Chicago, Illinois.
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mh26-s653-1y

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Dealers in Treasury Notes, Gold, Silver, Exchange, Uncurrent Money. Particular attention given to collection.
aug8-s372-3m

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DEALERS IN
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
Stocks, Bank Notes, Land Warrants, Specie, &c. &c.
Deposits received. Collections promptly made. Drafts on Ireland, France and Germany, for sale in sums to suit.
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THE BANK OF MONTREAL,
HAVING ESTABLISHED AN
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is prepared to do a General Banking Business, Buying and Selling
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Discounting PRODUCE BILLS based on shipments making
ADVANCES ON STORAGE RECEIPTS,
Re-payable in CHICAGO, or at other points, Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper.
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GILMAN, SON & CO.,
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No. 47 Exchange Place, New York.
Particular attention devoted to Western business.
WESTERN REFERENCES.—Chapin, Wheeler & Co., Chicago, Illinois; Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank, Milwaukee; State Bank of Iowa and Branches; State Savings Association, St. Louis.
mh13-n618-1y

MERCHANTS' SAVINGS LOAN & TRUST COMPANY,
CAPITAL. $500,000.
HENRY FARNAM, Pres't. S. A. SMITH, Vice Pres't.
L. J. GAGE, Cashier.
This Institution will Discount Paper, buy and sell Exchange and Coin, and receive money on deposit, pay interest thereon when left a specified period; will receive money for accumulation, when left for a terms of years; and receive and execute Trusts from
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mh7-n347-1y

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE
BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c.
au16-1y No. 35 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank.

Dated this 29th day of May, A. D. 1861.
GEORGE SMITH, President.
E. W. WILLARD Cashier. [illegible]

Music Stores.

NEW MUSIC.—D. P. FAULDS, No. 54 CLARK STREET, under the Sherman House, has for sale the following new and popular ballads:

Love Bewitched am I of Jennie; by L. V. H. Crosby. (Words and music,)	35 cts.
Katy over the Way; by L. V. H. Crosby. (Words and Music,)	35 cts.
The Old Town Pump; Words by Alt. Burnett. Music by C. L. Ward	30 cts.
Song of the Union Troops or Cheer Boys, Cheer.	25 cts.
Minnie Clyde, Kitty Clyde's Sister; by L. V. H. Crosby	30 cts.
Why Do I Love Thee; by Charles L. Ward	25 cts.

P. S.—The above songs will be sent free of postage, on receipt of the retail prices.
se23-u651-3m

RAVEN & BACON,
Manufacturers of
GRAND & SQUARE PIANO FORTES.
Wareroom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway,
NEW YORK.

The long experience and the many facilities the proprietors possess, enable them to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Their personal attention is given to the construction improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect Piano Forte. Western purchasers visiting New York are invited to call and examine our large assortment of Pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.
se29-u294-3m

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS
INSTRUMENTS.
99 South Clark Street,

Manufacturer and importer of Musical Instruments and Strings. Having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line

At the lowest N. York Prices.
Post Office Box 3404. oc15-t290-1y

Hoop Skirts.

NEW YORK AND ILLINOIS
Hoop Skirt Manufactory,
And importer and dealer in all kinds of
French and German Corsets.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, No. 75 South Clark street (opposite the Court House), and 198 North Clark, bet Indiana & Ohio streets,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Silk and Cotton Skirts made to order at short notice. Old Skirts repaired, altered and shaped as good as new. Full stock of woven, double diamond, bridal and French Skirts constantly on hand, from 5 strings, children's, to 84 springs, ladies' size.

N. B.—We repair all skirts which we sell without extra charge, provided they are kept clean. Our Skirts are warranted to be of the best quality. Watch spring steel Skirts exchanged if not satisfactory, and all parcels sent to residence.

NOTICE TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

As we have been in the Skirt business since the first beginning of the trade, and have branches of our house in all the principal offices of the Union, as well as London—and as our London Agent furnishes us our steel at first cost—thus giving our customers the benefit of what we should otherwise pay for commissions—we are able to sell lower than any other manufacturer. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

L. TRAGER, Proprietor for Chicago.
New York Factory, 25 Bowery,
my15-r832-1y Chicago Post Office Box 4484.

Lumber.

LUMBER.—I would invite the attention of dealers and others purchasing lumber in Chicago to one of the largest and most complete assortment of Lumber in the market; also, Siding, Flooring and Stock Boards, Sash, Doors, Shingles, Lath, Long Timber, Joists, &c. Prices regulated to suit the changes of the times. Write for information. Orders filled with promptness and fidelity. Yard in yard. Yard and Office South [illegible] street, between [illegible] and Twelfth streets.
[illegible] BRAD A. WILLIAMS.

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1862.

ELECTION IN AN ILLINOIS CAMP.

Vote of Company A, Chicago Light Artillery—Arnold 105, Sherman 33.

CAMP OF CHICAGO LIGHT ARTILLERY,
COMPANY A, MEMPHIS, Nov. 4, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

While our friends at home are busy working and voting for a true man, we in camp, although denied the privilege of casting votes, are by no means indifferent as to the results.

We soldiers deeply feel the importance of having a Congress of live, go-ahead men; feel that our country is at the point of her greatest peril; that we need now more than ever sagacious and honest statesmen.

Regreting our inability to cast our votes at the polls in Chicago, we determined, at self-constituted polls, to make an expression of our feelings, and show how we would have voted had we been at home.

So with our old flag flying and bugles sounding we fell in and opened our polls.

With a great deal of sport and really as much excitement as if the election of the candidates depended upon us, the votes were taken. The result was such as was expected, only that the Republican majority was greater, for out of 138 votes cast 105 were for I. N. Arnold and 33 for F. C. Sherman. As soldiers, we wish to see in our legislative halls only men who can be trusted; men of *intelligence* and honor; men who when desperate issues are at stake are ready to meet them with desperate means; men who will stand by the president and support him, support him though it may conflict with their personal feelings, in such measures as the emancipation proclamation, not alone because they emenate from their side, but because they believe them for the interest of the country.

No peace men for us! No men who cry for compromise.

But energetic, go ahead war men, who fear naught but God and love nothing more than their country, who will acknowledge no terms but those of perfect submission. These are the men we wish to see in Congress.

And regarding Mr. Arnold as such a man we have made this expression of our feelings, and if permitted would as heartily give him substantial support.

Wishing our Republican friends at home to know that old company A is on the right side and opposed to all that have the slightest leaning toward southern sympathy, we give this statement, in the name of the 105 Arnold men.

Yours, truly, CHAS. E. SMITH.

HOW AN ILLINOIS SOLDIER ESCAPED

ANOTHER ROBT. SMALL AT CHARLESTON, S. C.

The following letter was recently received by the Rev. Mr. Schrider, of Washington county, Illinois, from his son, recently a prisoner at Charleston:

U. S. STEAMER NORWICH,
OFF CHARLESTON HARBOR, Sept. 19th, 1862.

"My Dear Father and Mother:

"You have no doubt been very anxious to hear from your long silent son, but not more so than I have been to hear from you. The fortunes of war decreed that I should be taken prisoner, last June, while on an expedition reconnoitering the enemy's position. I was confined in the most miserable place imaginable—food of the coarsest, and a very scanty allowance, and that by men calling themselves Americans. While in their clutches I always had an idea of escaping. I spoke to the negro, who brought me my coarse food, and made an arrangement to escape. It was a desperate plan, but it succeeded. The negro was to furnish me with a secesh uniform, and in the evening I dressed myself in my new regimentals, and was ready for a start. The faithful negro gave me the countersign, and had a boat ready. He opened the door, and I ventured on my hazardous undertaking—to pass forts Sumter and Moultrie. I was hailed at both places, but did not venture to answer. They fired at us with muskets without hitting us, although the boat was riddled, and was with difficulty kept afloat; but we succeeded, by exerting ourselves to the utmost, in getting to sea. Oh, how my heart beat when I saw a steamer in pursuit of us, firing grape and canister. But we neared the blockading squadron, who, hearing the firing and seeing the cause, let slip their anchors, and rescued us. Oh, how can I describe the feeling of joy and happiness that I experienced on once more standing under the glorious Stars and Stripes, and being cared for by that good and kind Captain Duncan.

Your affectionate son,
THOS. C. SCHRIDER.

THE COUP D'ETAT IN PRUSSIA.

Impending Revolution.

[From the N. Y. Independent.]

The moral sense of the people of Europe has been once more shocked by a *coup d'etat*. Once more a prince has wilfully and deliberately violated the constitution which he had taken a solemn oath to support—and the conflict between royalty and democracy, which the latter wished to fight with moral weapons only, is again assuming a warlike aspect. The scene is this time in Prussia. In order to show the full bearing of an event that may be fraught with far reaching consequences, we briefly recapitulate the history of the week preceding it.

The immediate difficulty is about the budget of 1862, which had been sent up to the House of Peers from the Representative Chamber. From this budget, as presented by the ministry, the chamber of representatives had cut out all the estimates for the reorganization of the army, on the ground that those sums had been appropriated, and indeed partly spent, unconstitutionally, and without the consent of the peoples' representatives. The lower house was willing enough to compromise upon the question, and to vote the military estimates, already in great part expended, provided that the government would seek a bill of indemnity for the amount, would present at once a measure for the reorganization of the army on the basis of a military service for two years, and would undertake to bring in the budget for 1863 in such a time that the house could satisfy its not unreasonable desire to know what money was to be spent before the government had actually disposed of half of it. The Minister, Count von Bernstorff, being unable to come to an understanding with the chamber, resigned, and the king, instead of appointing a minister enjoying the confidence of the representatives of the people, chose one of the most insolent and ignorant leaders of the ultra aristocrats, Count von Bismark-Schonhausen.

The new minister goaded on the peers to action against the representatives. Of course the peers sided with the king. Like him, they possess exclusive privileges which they desire to retain; and caring nothing for what is called public opinion, place themselves in direct antagonism to the whole spirit of the nation. As in England, so in Prussia, the nobles can accept or reject a budget, but cannot modify it, and the principle is established that taxation and representation must go together. Nevertheless, the nobles, after throwing out the amended budget, declared for the re-establishment of that which the government brought in at the first moment. In view of this arbitrariness, the chamber of representatives showed a remarkable unanimity. They stood up manfully for the rights of the people. All the parties—the party of progress, the several fractions of the constitutional party and of liberal conservatives, as well as the Catholic party—with the only exception of the few "Yunkers," (aristocrats) declared that the conduct of the upper chamber was contrary to the constitution, and these resolutions were carried by 237 to eight. Unanimity like this ought to have made the crown pause, had it been sensible; but, in a few hours, both houses were summoned, the house of representatives was reprimanded and dissolved, and the whole Prussian nation and the king now stand in the most antagonistic positions.

The government is fully aware that it has violated both the letter and the spirit of the constitution, for the royal speech dissolving the chamber contains this passage: "The budget, as decreed by the chamber of representatives, having been rejected by the chamber of lords, on the ground of insufficiency, the government of his majesty is under the necessity of wielding the public affairs outside the conditions of the constitution." The Prussian people has shown by its attitude during the past two years, that it is not afraid of the issue of the conflict which the government has so wantonly inaugurated. Whatever means to this end may be decided upon, on the main question the people are a unit. Royalty will pay the deserved penalty of perjury, and the great doctrine of popular sovereignty will celebrate one of its most signal triumphs.

NATIONAL RESOURCES.

Five Twenty Loan.

[From the N. Y. Independent, 6th.]

The absurd statement is frequently made—mainly by politicians and presses opposed to the government and the war—that the national debt is already swelled to upwards of two thousand millions of dollars. False and exaggerated as these statements are, there are many simple people who believe them. The truth is, that the entire debt of the nation to-day, including its funded loans of all sorts, the one year certificates of indebtedness, the demand and legal tender notes, and the floating debt of all descriptions, is something short of seven hundred millions. Of this, between two and three hundred millions in the form of currency is costing the government no interest whatever. Few persons realize, as yet, the immense resources now at the disposal of the secretary of the treasury for paying the interest on this and a much larger debt, and for its ultimate extinguishment.

The internal revenue bill—the operation of which is just beginning to be felt—is destined to produce an income far beyond the most sanguine expectations of its framers. The original estimate was that from the operation of this bill a revenue of something like $100,000,000 might be derived. Recent developments show that it will probably be more than twice that sum, while the duties on imports will approach another $100,000,000. When the tax law is fairly in operation, and the real financial strength of the nation, and its ability and willingness to be taxed, begin to be demonstrated, the people will be astonished. What is already seen of this is having a marked effect upon the market for all the government bonds. Shrewd men begin to realize already, as the entire people will, after a while, that the bonds of the United States government are the safest and best securities in the world, and that soon after the close of the war they must surely command a very high premium. The coupon sixes of 1881 have risen 1½ to 2 per cent. within a week, and the whole government list shows increasing activity and firmness. Another result is the new vigor imparted to the funding in the new six-per-cent loan of the government—the bonds known as "five twenties," having twenty years to run, or redeemable at the option of the government after five years.

Large amounts of these bonds are now being taken. They are the cheapest and best-paying of all the government securities. It is not unlikely, moreover, that at the coming session of Congress the option to redeem them in five years will be relinquished, when they will be placed on an equality with bonds of 1881, now selling at 101½ and rising. Another motive for investment in these bonds on the part of patriotic people, is afforded by the fact that the money invested in them goes directly to the support of the national treasury in putting down the rebellion. In addition to the usual facilities for investing in five-twenties, by depositing legal tender notes in the sub-treasury, we notice that Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, well known bankers in this city, No. 38 Wall street, are kept supplied with the bonds in all denominations, for immediate delivery over their counter at the government rate. This arrangement will greatly facilitate investment in them, by making them more accessible to the public. Let all patriotic citizens having money to invest, study their own interest and aid the government by buying "five-twenties."

A BATTLE WITHIN A BATTLE.—An officer of the 2d regiment, in a letter to his family, who reside at Black Rock, Conn., says: "The coolest thing I ever yet heard of happened at the battle of Fair Oaks. Right in the hottest of the battle, two of the 2d's boys got at loggerheads with each other, threw down their muskets, and fell to at fisticuffs, had it out, picked up their arms, and pitched into the rebels again. I have heard of a wheel within a wheel, but a battle within a battle is certainly something new."

GYPSUM IN MICHIGAN.—A deposit of gypsum, 150 acres in extent, and equal to the best Nova Scotia article, has been discovered within sixty rods of Tawas bay, Saginaw county, Michigan. It has pure white plaster, and the bed has been bored into fifteen or twenty feet without going through. It can be mined for fifty cents per ton. This discovery is of great importance, as the deposit is in close proximity to the route which all westward bound vessels take.

$5,000 Challenge.

NEW FURNACE

BEECHER'S AIR HEATING AND RADIATING FURNACE COMBINED, (patented August 27th, 1861) for burning ANTHRACITE or BITUMINOUS COAL.

The subscribers are now prepared to furnish their customers with two sizes of their NEW FURNACES. All those in want of Furnaces for heating Dwelling Houses, Stores, Churches or Public Buildings, would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Our Furnaces are the most durable and economical in use, and are bound to supercede all other Furnaces in market. References given if required.

The subscribers challenge the world to produce a Furnace for heating buildings that will supercede the BEECHER FURNACE.

BEECHER & PARKER,
se5-v889-2w 280 Madison street.

1862. FALL TRADE. 1862.
Weber, Williams & Yale,
JOBBERS OF
HATS, CAPS,
FURS, BUFFALO ROBES,
BUCKSKIN GOODS,
Parasols, Umbrellas, Straw Goods, &c., &c.
25. LAKE ST., CHICAGO. 25.

We have now in store the largest stock in our line that has ever been brought to this market, purchased of manufacturers for cash before the recent advance on materials and labor, which enables us to offer goods as low if not lower than any house East or West. We have increased our salesroom by adding two rooms giving us five rooms 25x160 feet, and have added to our large increased stock a full assortment of MEN AND BOYS' BUCKSKIN GLOVES AND MITTENS. Our stock is adapted to the wants of all dealers in the Northwest, and is not surpassed in extent, variety, quality or cheapness by any to be found in any market. We keep our stock full at all times and give special attention to orders, and guarantee satisfaction in all cases. Merchants who have not bought of us are especially invited to give us a call this season. Those who have purchased in other markets are assured that we are fully prepared and determined to compete successfully with the best class of houses, either by the dozen or package.
au22-1789-3m WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE.

GUNNY BAGS, GUNNY BAGS.
50,000 GUNNY BAGS
Now on hand and for sale at lowest market rates.
Orders from the country promptly filled.
PARKER, RAYMOND & MELLEN,
no6-x70-3t 197 South Water street.

SALT! SALT! SALT!
20,000 sks. Ground Alum Salt.
10,000 sks. T. I. Salt.
1,000 bbls. Solar Salt.
On hand and arriving, for sale in lots to suit, by
PARKER, RAYMOND & MELLEN,
no6-x71-3t 197 South Water street.

ZEPHYR WORSTEDS
WOOLEN GOODS,
Our stock of
HAND KNIT WORSTED GOODS,
Comprises every variety in Sontags, Hoods, Nubias, Sleeves, Mittens, Leggings, Capes, Scarfs, &c., &c., Mens and Boys' Hand Knit Half Hose, Ladies' and Misses Ribbed Hose, Children's Fancy and White Cashmere Hose.
A splendid assortment of
Commenced Slippers and Cushions.
Corsets, Ruffling, Coventry Frilling, Tatting and Tape Trimming. Close cash buyers of
Woolen Hosiery and Yarns
Will find it to their interest to look at our stock before buying elsewhere.
SUTTON & BURKITT,
se29-u233-3m 41 Lasalle street.

50,000
BURLAP BAGS,
FOUR BUSHEL,
Of superior quality, on hand and to arrive.
Also, Small Gunnies and Double Gunny Bags.
HAWKINS & CHAPMAN,
no6-v98-1w 216 South Water street.

JUST RECEIVED AND TO ARRIVE,
200 bbls. Louise Bonne d'Jersey Pears,
150 " Virgalieu Pears,
50 " Dutchess d'Angouleme Pears,
26 " Seckel Pears, 300 bbls. Quinces.
Also, New York State Apples for the million.
H. NEWHALL & CO.,
No. 65 Dearborn and No. 91 Randolph street.
oc10 v283-1m

BUTTER AND LARD
We are still in want of
BUTTER, LARD AND TALLOW.
By shipping to us persons in the country will receive the
VERY HIGHEST PRICES,
And receive immediate returns.
BATES, STONE & CO.,
oc10-v206-1m 217 South Water street, Chicago.

DUFFIELD & HILTON,
(Late of Louisville, Ky.)
PORK
AND BEEF PACKERS.
New Stone Packing House, near the intersection of Archer Road and Grove street, South Side, Chicago. Office at A. C. Badger & Co's Banking House, corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets. Particular attention given to the curing of Duffield's celebrated
Hams and English Meats.
CHAS. DUFFIELD, [oc10-v222-3m] JNO. C. HILTON

BOXES! BOXES!—If you want PORK BOXES, SOAP, CANDLE, CRACKER OR PACKING BOXES of any description, you will find it to your advantage, before going elsewhere, to call on the same at GOODWILLIE & HATCH. Their Factory is at the east end of Michigan street, North Pier. Goodwillie & Hatch have Whitewood Lumber for sale. Post Office Box 2317.

NEW YORK DYE-HOUSE,
129 West Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.
WILLIAM ROBERTSON, the celebrated English Dyer and Clothes Cleaner, is now located on Randolph street, permanently. no7 x10 1m

SORGHUM SYRUP.—We are buying
SORGHUM SYRUP FOR CASH,
In large or small quantities, receivable at any of the Railroad Depots in the city.
HUNTER & BROTHERS,
no7-x13 1w Chicago Steam Sugar Refinery.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!
FOURTH ANNUAL FALL.
A No 1 Baltimore Oysters, 60 cents per can, are now being received daily at 119 Randolph street.
WARRANTED.
Country orders promptly attended to and at reduced rates. [oc8-x8-1m] HENRY SANBORN.

SALT.
4,500 sacks Turk's Island Salt, and 12,000 sacks GROUND ALUM, for sale by GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO.
oc31-v518 1m

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
In Drawing of Oct. 21st, 1862.
No. 1,295 drew $100,000; No. 527 drew $50,000; No. 24,276 drew $25,000; No. 7,361 drew $10,000; No. 8[illegible] drew $5,000, being the five capital prizes. A premium paid for prizes and information furnished. Highest price paid for doubloons. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
no6-v98-1w 16 Wall street, N. Y.

SECESH PLAYED OUT—$50 Reward if it fails. No humbug, but a true reality. Try it and see. Anyman can make at least $5.00 clear profit annually, by a new discovery. Sent free, a large book, containing the receipt and pictures in full. Enclose two postage stamps, and address "FRITZ," Box 23, Pontiac, Michigan. oc20-v875 1m

SAMUEL S. GREELEY, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, makes surveys and subdivisions of land, locates buildings, adjusts disputed boundaries, prepares estimates of earth work, &c. Office with Boss & Hanna, No. 81 Dearborn street.
oc31-v561-1m

Miscellaneous.

THE CHEAP CASH JEWELRY HOUSE OF NEW YORK.
HEADQUARTERS FOR
Masons and all Dealers in Jewelry.
W. A. HAYWARD,
MANUFACTURING JEWELER,
No. 208 Broadway.

Wholesale Agents wanted in every Regiment and Town in the United States, Canada and British Provinces. The most liberal commissions given.
SETTS, VEST CHAINS, NECK CHAINS, LOCKETS, BRACELETS, RINGS, PINS, CHARMS, STUDS and BUTTONS, MASONIC, I. O. O. F.
AND ALL KINDS OF EMBLEM PINS
And everything in the Jewelry line.

Any one wishing to act as agent, I will send either of the following articles, together with my Wholesale Circular on the receipt of one dollar;
A Gold Masonic Pin or Ring, or a
Nice Gold-plated Masonic Fob-Key, or a
Beautiful Set of Jewelry, or a
Fine Engraved Snap Locket, or an
Oval Engraved Brace'et, or a
California Diamond Ring or Pin, or a
Set of Engraved Solitaire Sleeve-Buttons, or a
Set of Studs and Buttons, or a
Gentleman's Seal Stone Ring, or a
Lady's Double Heart Ring, or a
Real Turkish Revolving Pin, or a
Neat Gold-plated Vest Chain, or Neck Chain, or a
California Diamond Cluster Pin,
With Chain attached, or an
Anchor Pin, with Chain attached, or a
Fine Gold Pen and Pencil.

All the above goods are sold at retail at from $3 to $5 each. Persons wishing to order anything which may not be specified on the Circular can rely upon having their orders faithfully attended to.
no1 v885 1m

KENOSHA WATER CURE.
A FIRST CLASS
SANITARY ESTABLISHMENT.
Is pleasantly situated on the Lake Shore, at Kenosha, thirty-five miles from Milwaukee, and fifty miles from Chicago.

This Institution offers the greatest inducements to those who are afflicted with any form of Chronic Disease. The medical department is in charge of thoroughly scientific Hydropathic and Homoeopathic Physicians, who have made Chronic Diseases a special study for years. Females, laboring under diseases peculiar to their sex, are assured of the most delicate and successful treatment. Soldiers and others suffering from exposure in malarious districts, are advised to resort to the "Cure" at once, and thereby save time and expense. For further particulars, or circulars apply to CHAS. F. REED, M. D., or Mrs. A. H. REED, Physicians, or E. PENNOYER, Proprietor.
Kenosha, Wis., Oct. 25, 1862. oc25-v[illegible] 3w-s-t-a-t

PERSONAL.—M'lle La Rue, formerly ladies' maid to ladies of rank in Paris, has a secret known only to persons of her profession, by which the muddiest, most pimpled skin may be made to rival the lily in purity and clearness. It is no APPLICATION to rule the skin after a few months use, but an art which produces the fair complexion of your foreign sisters. She has also an invaluable receipt for darkening and increasing the growth of the hair, also for the removal of moth. The three for $1, or 50 cents separately. Sent by return mail. Address MARIE LA RUE, Auburn, N. Y. All warranted or money refunded. oc25-v857 2w-s-t-a-w

BLANKETS.

18,000 10 lb. the pair, 5 yards 6 inches wide by 7 yds. long.
20,000 4 lb., 5 lb., 6 lb., and 7 lb. the pair, all sizes,
BLUE, GREY AND BROWN GREY.
6,000 light weights, Low Plaid Horse Blankets.
1,000 Six heavy French Standard Officer's Blankets.
ALSO,
40,000 yards all Linen Haversack and Knapsack Drills.
12,000 yards 1-4 Bleached Hospital Sheetings.
And a large assortment of goods for Linings. All the above can be immediately delivered.
Terms Cash or United States Certificates of Indebtedness. GEORGE [illegible],
[illegible] Philadelphia, Penn.

NOTICE.—A meeting of Stockholders of the Tonica and Petersburg Railroad Company will be held in Jacksonville on the ninth day of December, 1862, for the purpose of considering and approving or rejecting articles of consolidation between the said Company and the Jacksonville, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, and if said articles shall be approved, the first election for Directors of the consolidated Company will be held in Jacksonville on the tenth day of December, 1862.
W. G. GREENE, President.
JAS. BERDAN, Secretary. oc11-v[illegible]

LAKE SUPERIOR PIG IRON.
The Northern Iron Company of Lake Superior keep on hand at the Dock, in Chicago, a supply of Charcoal Iron, direct from the Blast Furnace, and of all grades, to which the attention of those wanting the best quality of the Lake Superior Metal is invited. Office No. 15 Wells street.
JESUP, KENEDY & CO., Agents.
my21-r603-3m-s-t-a-t

LEMON GALE & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
No. 11 Dole's Building, corner Clark and South Water streets, Chicago, Ill.
Business confined strictly to Commission.
se11-u345-3m-t-s-a-t

MILITARY OFFICERS, DEALERS AND SUTLERS will find the largest stock and assortment of Swords, Sabres, Belts, Sashes, Gloves and Gauntlets, Haversacks, Revolvers and Cartridges, and all other necessaries of camp life, at E. R. BOWEN'S, 20 Clark street (up stairs), over U. S. Express Office, Chicago's Camp Mess Chest, &c. Prices lower than any other house. Address P. O. Box 846.

SWEET POTATOES.—We are selling Potatoes
RAISED IN THE SOUTH.
They are fully matured, and with a little care may be kept for months. Call at 50 State street.
H. P. STANLEY.

FINAL SALES OF
Assets of Old State Bank of Illinois.

The Trustees of the State Bank of Illinois, (chartered in 1835,) will hold closing sales of all the remaining property of the Bank as follows:

IN MINERAL POINT, IOWA CO., WISCONSIN,
On Wednesday, November 19th, 1862,
IN SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS,
On Wednesday, November 26th, 1862.

At Mineral Point will be sold 5,000 acres of mineral and farming lands, lying in the Counties of Lafayette, Iowa and Grant, and lots in the City of Madison, Dane County.

And at Springfield, several thousand acres of land, lying in various parts of the State of Illinois, and some city and town property. Also, several lots in suburbs of St. George, (blocks 749, 750 and 780) City of St. Louis. Also, a very large amount of evidences of debt due the Bank, claims, &c.

Lists of the whole will be furnished on application to the Trustees at Springfield.

The whole property will positively be sold, without any reservation, to the highest bidder.

One fourth of the amount of the purchase must be paid at the sale, and a credit of twelve months will be given for the residue.

The liquidation certificates of the bank and all other evidences of its indebtedness will be received at par.

Should any of the evidences of debt remain outstanding after the property is sold and paid for, they will of course be valueless; and the holders of certificates should have them all at the sales.

URI MANLY,
N. H. RIDGELY, Trustees.
JAMES CAMPBELL,
Springfield, Ill., Oct. 20th, 1862. oc25-v638-1m

CITY TAXES FOR 1862.
CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, Ill., October 7, 1862.

Public notice is hereby given that the warrant for the collection of the annual taxes for the city of Chicago for the municipal year 1862 is now in my hands for collection. All persons interested are requested to make payment thereof forthwith at my office, No. 14 Court House, or the same will be collected at the cost and expense of the persons liable therefor.
[illegible] MEHRING, City Collector.
N. B.—Gentlemen having tax bills will please hand them in immediately for listing. oc16-v388-1m

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
FIRST DISTRICT, ILLINOIS.
CHICAGO, Nov. 7th, 1862.

Notice is hereby given that Division No. 6 of this Collection District has been subdivided, and that hereafter that portion of it known as the Eight (8) Ward of the City of Chicago will be known as District No. 12, A. H. Hoge, Assistant Assessor, Office No. 12 Ewing's Block, corner of Clark and North Water sts. Also, a Subdivision of Division No. 2 has been made, and hereafter that portion of it lying and being between the Chicago River and Randolph street, from north to south, and between State and Clark streets, from east to west will hereafter be known as Division No. 13, C. R. Field, Assistant Assessor, Office No. 11 Dickey's Building, corner of Lake and Dearborn sts. The office of the Assessor for the 2nd Division, (Wm. B. H. Gray), will hereafter be found at No. 24 Dearborn street, and that of the Assessor for the 6th Division (Fred Becker), at No. 115 Kinzie street. The boundaries and extent of Divisions No. 2 and 6, with the herein named abatements, will remain the same as first announced.
no8-x45 1w PHILIP WADSWORTH, Assessor.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, November 5th, 1862.
Notice is hereby given that Auditor Warrants drawn on account of the "WAR FUND," Nos. 1 to 1900 inclusive, will be paid on presentation to this office on and after the 12th day of November, 1862.
no6-x31 1m WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PADUCAH, KY., Oct. 27th, 1862.
Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Wednesday, the 19th day of November, 1862, for furnishing

(3,000) Three Thousand tons of first-class Timothy Hay, well pressed, and delivered in good order on the wharf at this place, each bond bid to be accompanied by the affidavit of at least one reliable person stating the quantity of Hay contained therein.

(60,000) Sixty Thousand bushels of sound merchantable shelled Corn, (56 lbs to the bushel,) put up in new gunny bags (or otherwise if so stipulated in the contract) and delivered in such quantities as in the opinion of the undersigned the wants of the service may require.

(20,000) Twenty Thousand bushels of Oats (32 lbs. to the bushel,) to be clean and sound, and delivered in a similar manner, and subject to the same provisions as Corn.

The undersigned reserves the right of rejecting all bids made, and of increasing or diminishing the quantity of Hay, Oats and Corn one-third each. Bids must be made in the name of ALL THE PARTIES CONNECTED WITH THE TRANSACTION. On the back of, or attached to the bid, will be a guarantee signed by two persons of known responsibility, that the bidder will execute the contract with approved surety for its performance if awarded to him. The delivery of the Forage in suitable quantities must commence in ten days from the date of contract, the terms of which are substantially stated in this advertisement. It is particularly requested that the bidders be present at the opening of the proposals. Without positive knowledge that the parties are reliable, no bids will be acted upon unless the persons making them are present at the opening.

Forms for making proposals will be furnished upon application at this office.
G. A. PIERCE, Capt. and A. Q. M.
oc31-v863-1w

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD.
RECEIVER'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, Illinois, Oct. 17, 1862.
Notice is hereby given to all persons holding vouchers for wood furnished the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad Company, signed D. Sheehan, Agent, and for which payment is ordered in a decree of the United States Circuit Court, for the Northern District of Illinois, of the 30th November, 1859, that the balance unpaid on said vouchers has been deposited in said Court, and by order thereof will be paid the parties, on presentation of the proper vouchers to the undersigned. JAMES ROBB,
oc20-v698-1m Special Receiver.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO RESIGN GUARDIANSHIP.—TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Public notice is hereby given that I, Rudolph Mugely, Guardian of Frederic Cure, Mary Cure, Peter Francis Cure, Barbara Cure and Rudolph Cure, will at the November Term, A. D. 1862, of the County Court of Cook County, State of Illinois, to be holden at the Court House, in the city of Chicago, on the third Monday of November, A. D. 1862, apply to be discharged from such Guardianship by said Court.
RUDOLPH MUGELY, Guardian, &c.
Chicago, October 28th, 1862. oc29-v83-td

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will be held in the city of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 19th day of November, next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.
J. W. FOSTER,
R. H. STEES,
A. C. BADGER, Commissioners.
JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
Chicago, Oct. 16, 1862. oc17-v371m

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.
The interest on Depot Bonds, due in Nov., will be paid
On Presentation of Coupons
To S. J. Glover, Cashier.
OFFICE NEAR MADISON ST. BRIDGE, CHICAGO.
J. P. HENDERSON, Treasurer.
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 1, 1862. no3-v98-1w

C. J. WYETH,
MALT HOUSE,
Corner Canal and West Monroe streets, Chicago, Ill.
oc31-v[illegible]

50 TONS TOBACCO.—Of reliable and standard Kentucky brands in boxes, half boxes and caddies; also, fine cut chewing and smoking of approved manufacture in barrels, half barrels, &c. for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY,
[illegible] South Water street.

Plantation Bitters.

TO THE PEOPLE OF
Chicago and the Great West.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

S.T.-1860-X.

The language of nature and experience demonstrates that whoever would enjoy the pleasures of food—the beauties of landscape—the joys of companionship—the richness of literature—or the honors of station and renown—MUST PRESERVE THEIR HEALTH.

The stomach is the receptacle of all nourishment and the fountain from which all parts of the body derive sustenance. The effect of foul, injurious food entering the stomach is to derange the digestive organs, and produce HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE, UNREFRESHING SLEEP, FETID BREATH, LOW SPIRITS, FEVERISH BURNINGS, CONSTIPATION, INCAPACITY TO PERFORM ANY MENTAL OR PHYSICAL DUTY, &c., and are the symptoms of that horrid disease,

Dyspepsia,

Which assumes a thousand shapes, and points towards a MISERABLE LIFE AND PREMATURE DECAY. The Medical Faculty has labored for generations to discover reliable appetizers and the proper means of overcoming stomachic derangements. Certain ingredients have long been known as partially effective. Among these were

Calisaya Bark and St. Croix Rum.

An invalid physician, sojourning in the tropical island of St. Croix, observing the habits of the natives gathered the recipe for the final accomplishment of this most important end. The article was first used as a private medicine, when its salutary effects becoming known, it was brought out under the name of

Drake's Plantation Bitters.

They act with unerring power, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage. They perform most wonderful cures in stubborn cases of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Affections, Loss of Appetite, Intermittent Fevers, Diarrhoea, Sour Stomach, Headache, Fever and Ague, Weakness, Mental Despondency, &c. AS A MORNING APPETIZER AND AFTER DINNER TONIC, THEY SHOULD BE IN EVERY FAMILY. THEY ARE A DELIGHTFUL, EXHILARATING STIMULANT, WITHOUT ANY SUBSEQUENT STUPEFYING REACTION.

Important Certificate.

ROCHESTER, December 28th, 1861.

"Messrs. P. H. DRAKE: Gentlemen—I have suffered terribly with Dyspepsia for three or four years, and tried many remedies without effect. I had to abandon my profession, and suffered greatly from everything I ate. I have now tried the Plantation Bitters—they helped me—I could eat their use, and am now nearly a well man. I know of several similar cases.
"Respectfully yours, REV. J. S. CATHORN."

S. T.—1860—X.

Intelligent persons and physicians can judge of the efficacy of the Plantation Bitters from the following partial formula.

Cascarilla Bark

Was known and used in Germany for Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhoea, Colic, Dysentery, and Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels as early as 1600.

Dandelion,

For Inflammation of the Loins and Spleen in Dropsical Affections and Biliary Secretions, or Obstructions of the Abdominal Viscera.

Calisaya, or King's Bark

Was unknown to civilization until the middle of the 17th century. Humboldt makes favorable mention of the febrifuge qualities of this article as an Antidote to Fever and Ague, Intermittent and Malarious Fevers, in his extensive South American travels. The Countess, wife of the Viceroy of Peru, having experienced the beneficial effects of this Bark, sent it to Europe in 1640. It was sold by the Jesuits for the ENORMOUS SUM OF ITS OWN WEIGHT IN SILVER, and was thus called Jesuits' Powder. In 1658 Sir John Talbot employed it with great success in France, in the treatment of Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Nervous Affections, Loss of Appetite, Weakness and Debility, Palpitation of the Heart, Diarrhoea, &c., under the name of English Powders; and in 1679 he sold the secret of its origin to Louis XIV, by whom it was divulged. It is now a standard remedy in all Pharmacopoeia, and is employed in preparing the Plantation Bitters.

CHAMOMILE FLOWERS, for enfeebled digestion; WINTERGREEN, valuable for Scrofula, Rheumatism, and Nefratic Affections; LAVENDER FLOWERS, aromatic, stimulant and tonic, highly invigorating in Nervous Debility; ANISE, an aromatic carminative, creating flesh, muscle, and milk. Much used in nursing.

S. T.—1860—X.

Another ingredient of remarkable and wonderful virtue used in the preparation of these Bitters, is a native of Brazil, and as yet unknown to the commerce of the world. A Spanish writer says:

* * * "administered with St. Croix Rum, never fails to relieve nervous tremor, wakefulness, disturbed sleep, &c., and that it is used with great effect by the Brazilians, Spanish, and Peruvian ladies to heighten their color and beauty. It imparts cheerfulness to the disposition, vigor to the appetite, and brilliancy to the complexion."

We withhold its name from the public for the present.

To the above are added Clove Buds, Orange, Carraway, Coriander, Snake Root, &c., all preserved in perfectly pure

St. Croix Rum.

The tonic properties of St. Croix Rum, and its powerful invigorating effects have been long known to the physicians of the world.

Bilious, Intermittent and Chill Fevers, engendered by the change of water and diet of travelers, particularly upon western rivers, are prevented and cured by the Plantation Bitters. They are also reliable to prevent sea sickness.

What Others Say:

"PHILADELPHIA, 1st month, 16th day, 1862.

"ESTEEMED FRIEND: Wilt thou send me another dozen of thy Bitters? Nothing has proven so beneficial to my invalid wife or myself, as the Plantation Bitters. Thy friend, ISAAC HOWLAND."

N. B.—The secret of the immense sale of the Plantation Bitters, is their GUARANTEED QUALITY. The St. Croix Rum, and every article used, is warranted perfectly pure, and the money will be returned if not as represented.

The Plantation Bitters are put up in unique quart bottles, and sold by all respectable Druggists, Grocers, Hotels and Restaurants throughout the world. Be particular that every bottle bears the FAC SIMILE of the proprietors' signature.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
202 Broadway, N. Y.
[oc31-v473-1m-t-t-a-s]

Business Cards.

JAMESON & HIBBARD,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Office 85 Clark street, corner of Randolph street.
JOHN A. JAMESON. H. N. HIBBARD.
H. N. HIBBARD Notary Public. oc1-v261 1m

DR. J. H. BIRD has resumed practice in Chicago,
Office—No. 13 Lasalle Street,
Old Custom House Building. Office hours 8 A. M. and 3 P. M. no1-v884-3w

DR. WALTER HAY,
No. 85 South Clark Street,
CHICAGO.
OFFICE HOURS.—6 to 9 A. M.; 12 to 1, and 5 to 6 P. M.
[au23-t786-3m]

ERNST PRUSSING,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
No. 6 Larmon Block, Chicago, Ill.
Loans negotiated on real estate security. jy4-s615-1y

PAPER.
PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF
BUTLER & HUNT,
No. 48 STATE STREET.
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Book and Fine Papers, Envelopes, Cap and Card and Straw Boards, Paper Bags, Printers' Ink, &c. &c.
Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock.

J. S. KIRK & CO.
SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,
And dealers in Resin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.
Nos. 18 & 20 River-st., Chicago.
au5-s[illegible]-1y

Lead and Oil Works.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.
Corner Clinton and Fulton-Sts., West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD,
LINSEED OIL,
Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Litharge.
PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box [illegible].
E. W. BLATCHFORD.

4,000 SACKS
GROUND ALUM SALT,
For sale cheap to close a consignment.
no6-v98-1w MATHER & CO.

Commission Merchants.

BALLENTINE, LAWRENCE & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 7 Board of Trade Buildings, Chicago, Illinois.
DAVID BALLENTINE, HENRY A. BALLENTINE,
BENJAMIN F. LAWRENCE, EDWARD P. LAWRENCE.
[oc14-v285-3m]

ALBERT E. NEELY,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 140 South Water street, (corner of Franklin) Chicago, Illinois. oc15 v312-3m

ALLEN HOWES,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 178 South Water St., Chicago.
[oc14 v285-3m]

T. M. TURLAY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And dealers in Sorghum.
oc16-1y 173 South Water street, Chicago.

A. J. HOAGLAND,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 124 South Water Street,
CHICAGO..................ILLINOIS.
Liberal advances made on property consigned to
PHARE & THORP New York.
REFERENCES:
PETER COOPER, Esq., New York.
GEO. S. COE, Esq., Pres't Am. Exchange Bank, N. Y.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cash'r Tradesman's Bank, N. Y.
[oc10-v227-3m]

STILES, BREWSTER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Office and Warehouse No. 225 South Water street and No. 9 Franklin street. Liberal advances made on consignments. oc19-v214 3m

BOYNTON & DRAKE,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
81 Randolph street, Chicago.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
Post Office Box 4.88. oc19 v[illegible]-1m

McCOMBIE & CHILD,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 11 Water street, New York.
REFERENCES:—Goodrich, Willard & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. H. Oglesby, Esq., do.; Alonzo Child, Esq., New York City; S. S. Fay, Jr., Boston, Mass.; Willard & Child, Chicago, Ill.; Munn & Scott do.; Ogilsby & Macauley, New Orleans, La.; Corn Exchange Bank, New York City.
J. ALEX. McCOMBIE. D. ALONZO CHILD.

DUGALD STEWART & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
154½ South Water Street, Chicago,
se30-u[illegible]-3m Post Office Box 976.

LEDUC & GIBBS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Particular attention given to orders for Flour, Grain, Wool, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments to Buffalo, New York, Boston and Montreal.
Warehouse 81 and 84 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.
J. LEDUC. [se29 u5-1y] F. S. GIBBS.

WILLIAM LITTLE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and sale of
FLOUR, GRAIN, SEEDS, PORK, LARD, BUTTER, BROOM CORN, HIDES, &c.
Warehouse, No. 261 South Water street.
WILLIAM LITTLE. [se5-u128-3m] GEO. A. SACKET.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
OFFICE and WAREHOUSE—187 South Water st., opposite "Board of Trade" Building. je23-1y
F. L. UNDERWOOD. S. L. UNDERWOOD.
BEN. W. UNDERWOOD.

ALBERT MORSE & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 186 South Water street, (Aiken's Building,) CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Business confined strictly to Commission.
[au27-1895-1y]

M. S. YARWOOD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 3 Pomeroy's Building, corner Clark and South Water streets, Chicago. P. O. Box 841.
Business confined strictly to Commission. au25 2972 3m

FARWELL & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
138 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on property in store. REFERENCES.—Cooley, Farwell & Co., G. C. Cook & Co., Gray, Phelps & Co.
CHAS. B. FARWELL. [my21-r567-1y] SIMEON FARWELL.

BATES, STONE & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
For the purchase and sale of
FLOUR, GRAIN, BEEF, PORK, FISH, HAMS,
Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds,
DRIED FRUIT, &c., &c.
217 SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO.
[au5-1452-3m]

JOSEPH H. TUCKER & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 6 Board of Trade Building, South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Our business STRICTLY and EXCLUSIVELY commission.
JAS. H. TUCKER. GEO. A. GIBBS. DAVID BUEL.
jy15-s386-3m

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 214½ South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on bills of lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank and George Steel & Co.
J. L. WILLIAMS. [ja1'62-1y] W. D. HOUGHTELING.

ABIEL AKIN & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 181 South Water street. Cash advances made on Flour and Grain to be sold here or by
Wm. A. Brown & Co.,
New York.
ABIEL AKIN. [ap16-p[illegible]-6m] J. H. HURLBUT.

GLASSFORD, JONES & CO.,
Forwarding and Shipping Agents.
Special attention given to forwarding Grain, &c., from Kingston to Montreal and Quebec. Carrying capacity of our craft equal to 275,000 bushels Grain per trip.
60 Canal Wharf, Anglin's Wharf,
Montreal. [ap26-p[illegible]-6m] Kingston.

MURRY NELSON & CO.,
No. 214 South Water street.
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase, sale, shipment and making cash advances on Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Produce of all kinds.
FOR A COMMISSION.
MURRY NELSON. E. S. STEVENS.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO.,
EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain, and Produce generally, No. 226 and 228 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. ja27-1y

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
47 Broad street, New York.
Advances made on Consignments to the above firm by WM. AITCHISON, Jr., Agent, 182 South Water street, Chicago. mh7-n88-1y

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. have opened at 186 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., think they can give such superior advantages. fe13-r81-1y
M. S. NICHOLS. O. E. BRITT. E. A. NICHOLS.

R. M. FUNKHOUSER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
218½ South Water Street.
[au25-k905-1y]

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 14 Lasalle street, Chicago
STANARD, GILBERT & CO., No. 5 City Buildings, St. Louis. my17-r1-1y
T. J. GILBERT. G. W. UPDIKE. E. O. STANARD.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 8 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.
F. P. GRIFFIN. [mh15'62-1y] A. GRIFFIN.

RICE FAY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 3515. Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on Commission.
RICE FAY. [au22'61-1y] JAS. R. WOODWORTH.

Leather & Shoe Findings

REMOVAL.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.
Have removed to
Nos. 45 & 47 Lake Street,
Where they are prepared to show CASH BUYERS of
Sadlery Hardware,
—AND—
CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
The largest and best assorted stock to be found in the NORTHWEST, embracing
SPRINGS and AXLES,
HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES,
Carriage Bodies and Seats, Enameled Cloth, Patent Leather, &c.
Also a large assortment of
Horse Collars and Blankets, Whips and Lashes, Skirting, Bridle, Collar and
HARNESS LEATHER
All of which will be offered at
Prices that will not be undersold.
Agents for
Howry's Springs and Axles, Crockets Varnishes.
Dole's Hub Boxing Machine and Hollow Augers.
F. HAYDEN, W. V. KAY, T. WILSON,
New York. Chicago. Cincinnati, O.

2,000 BARRELS,
FINE SALT.
Just received and for sale by
no6-v287-1w MATHER & CO.

2000 BOXES STAR CANDLES, favorite brands. TURNER & MITCHELL.
[illegible] Lake street.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

NEW WHOLESALE
YANKEE NOTION HOUSE,
At No. 37 Lake street and 41 & 43 Wabash avenue, (up-stairs.)
We are opening a large stock of
HOSIERY, GLOVES, SHIRTS,
Drawers, Hoop Skirts,
COMBS, BRUSHES, BUTTONS, THREADS,
And Small Wares generally,
WHICH WILL BE SOLD LOW FOR CASH.
City and Country Merchants are solicited to call and examine our stock. Sutlers' goods in great variety.
oc20-v568-1m JAMES M. STEVENS, Agent.

BARNUM BROTHERS,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
Stock now in and very complete for the
FALL AND HOLIDAY TRADE,
All of which are of our own IMPORTATATION, and will be sold low to
Cash and short time buyers.
The attention of
Sutlers and Yankee Notion Dealers
Is respectfully solicited.
No. 138 Lake street, between Clark and Lasalle streets.

Military Goods

MILITARY GOODS.—Swords, BELTS, SASHES, CANTEENS, Smith & Wesson's, Moore's, Colt's, Prescott's and other REVOLVERS, and all articles in the Military line, at lowest prices, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at GEO. T. ABBEY'S 138 Lake street. ap11y

ENOCH WOODS,
(Successor to CHAS. A. EATON,
No. 130 LAKE STREET,
DEALER IN
Guns, Sporting Apparatus, Fishing Tackle, Pistols, Bowie Knives,
AND MILITARY GOODS.
Powder and Shot,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
au5-s287-1y

Bags.

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS,
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,
No. 186 South Water-st., CHICAGO.
Bags and Sacks
Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS.
SIMEON FARWELL.
ap8-1771-1y

CORN EXCHANGE
Bag Manufactory.
HART, ASTEN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BAGS!
Of every description.
157 South Water Street. 157.
MILLERS,
SEAMLESS,
GROCERS,
FLOUR,
GRAIN,
GUNNY.
HAM AND FEED BAGS.
Second-hand bags always on hand.
Bags loaned to shippers.
my13-r[illegible]-1y

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting and
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT
54 Lasalle Street, Chicago.
DEALER IN
GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE,
Practical Plumber,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
All kinds of Steam Work.
TO THE TRADE.
The Trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. Re-plating and Bronzing done to order.
Manufactory, 167 and 169 East Washington street.
my27-1y

Melodeons.

PRINCE & CO'S
IMPROVED
MELODEONS.
Warranted for Five Years.

The oldest establishment in the United States, employing 200 men, and finishing 80 instruments per week.

Manufactory, cor. of Maryland & Niagara Sts.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS.

87 Fulton street	New York.
43 Lake street	Chicago.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Henry Tolman & Co	Boston, Mass.
W. F. Colburn	Cincinnati, O.
Balmer & Weber	St. Louis, Mo.
James Bellak	Philadelphia.
A. Couse	Detroit, Mich.
Ph. P. Werlein	New Orleans.
A. & S. Nordheimer	Toronto, C. W.

Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon and its history, will bear in mind that we are the pioneers and leading manufacturers, not only in the United States, but in the world. We commenced the manufacture of Melodeons in the fall of the year 1847, and since that time have finished and sold TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSANDS. These instruments are now in use mostly in the United States and Canada, but also in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, and the West Indies and from all these quarters we have the most flattering testimonials of the high estimation in which they are held.

At all Industrial Exhibitions they have invariably been awarded the Highest Premium whenever exhibited in competition with others.

We shall take pleasure in forwarding by mail (at our own expense) our Illustrated Catalogue, in which every instrument we manufacture is fully described, and illustrated by elegant engravings.

All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canada, are warranted to be perfect in every respect, and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of five years from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design.

Agents for the sale of our Melodeons may be found in all the principal towns of the United States and Canada.

Address either
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO, Buffalo, N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 87 Fulton st., N. Y
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 43 Lake st., Chicago.
Or either of the above wholesale agents. se15-s[illegible]-1y

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

EAGLE WORKS
Manufacturing Company.
DO YOU WANT
STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS,
PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS,
PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS,
PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,
PATENT STAMP MILLS,
—FOR—
Pike's Peak or Lake Superior,
SEND FOR CIRCULARS,
With Cuts and Descriptions, Prices, etc., etc.
Saw Mills, Flouring Mills,
And Machinery of all descriptions.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
P. W. GATES, President,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Agents wanted everywhere. [illegible]

IRON, STEEL,
Heavy Hardware.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,
193 & 195 South Water-St., Chicago,
Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in
IRON AND STEEL, NAILS, NORWAY NAIL RODS,
Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Nuts, Washers, Rivets, Bolts,
WOOD MATERIALS,
HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, BENT STOCK, &c.
MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED
Thimble Skeins and Boxes.
BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS.

HOT AIR FURNACE.
For Heating Dwellings, Public Halls, Stores, Churches, &c.
We would advise all in want of the best Heating Furnace to call at
195 LAKE STREET.
And examine the above, which we warrant, for durability and economy, superior to any in the West. [illegible] at 195 Lake street, or [illegible] of Wells street. [illegible]

Educational.

YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY,
AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.
The Winter Term of this Institution will commence on THURSDAY, the 13th inst. For Circulars and any desirable information, apply by letter or otherwise to the undersigned. B. DICKINSON.
Lake Forest, Nov. 5th, 1862.

LAKE VIEW WATER CURE—On the North Side. The best place for the treatment of Chronic Diseases. The most pleasant place to board near the city. Under the care and oversight of an experienced physician, who has had great experience in the treatment of disease. Address for circular, Dr. J. S. GULLY or Mrs. GULLY, Box 3[illegible], Chicago.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with Military Instruction and Drill.
WESTERN UNION COLLEGE and MILITARY ACADEMY, at FULTON, ILL., on the Mississippi river, will open its second year, Sept. 3d, 1862, with regular Collegiate, Academic and Primary Courses. The College has a corps of twelve experienced teachers and lecturers, thorough appointments, the finest school buildings in the West (cost, with furniture, &c., $60,000), an ample and attractive Military Park, an excellent and well furnished Armory, a fine Gymnasium, and many other advantages which should claim the attention of parents and guardians. The largest institution of its class and character in the Union. Instruction in French, German, and Book-Keeping free to Cadets, also in ARTILLERY and INFANTRY (Heavy and Light) TACTICS, ZOUAVE and FANCY DRILLS and Gymnastics, under an officer of U. S. A. Cadets dress in Uniforms. TERMS—$150 per school year for board, furnished rooms, fuel, lights, washing and tuition in every department, payable quarterly in advance. Cadets from abroad room and board under the same roof with the president and the constant care of the teachers. For Circulars address D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton.
[illegible]

To Contractors.

PROPOSALS FOR OATS AND HAY.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Corner Eighteenth and G streets,
WASHINGTON, October 21st, 1862.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 11th day of November, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Government with (300,000) three hundred thousand bushels of OATS, and (3,000) three tons of HAY.

Hay to be good merchantable Timothy, put up in bales, and delivered as (3,000) two thousand pounds to the ton.

The Oats to be of a good merchantable quality, put up in bags of about two bushels each.

Oats will be received by weight, at (32) thirty-two pounds to the bushel.

Bags to be furnished without extra charge to the Government.

Delivery to be made in the city of Washington, within (25) twenty-five days from the date of the contract.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals will be received for (500) five hundred tons hay and upwards, and for (50,000) fifty thousand bushels of oats and upwards.

The propositions for the hay and oats may be upon the same paper, but must be made entirely distinct from, and without reference to each other.

The full name and post office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.

If the bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, or the bid will be considered as the individual proposal of the partner signing it.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and AN OATH OF ALLEGIANCE MUST ACCOMPANY EACH PROPOSITION.

Proposals must be addressed to Colonel D. H. Rucker, Quartermaster U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Oats and Hay."

GUARANTEE.

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded to him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signature must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened, or their proposals will not be considered.

Bonds in a sum equal to half the sum to be received on the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder upon signing the contract.

As the bond must accompany the contract, it will be necessary for the bidders to have their bondsmen with them, or to have bonds signed in anticipation and ready to be produced when the contract is signed.

Blanks for bonds can be procured upon application being made at this office, either personally, by letter, or by telegraph.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, ——, of the County of ——, and State of ——, and ——, of the County of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith.

Should the contract be awarded him, we are prepared to become his securities.

(To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.)

INSPECTION, DELIVERY, &c.

All Oats and Hay contracted for under this advertisement will be rigidly inspected, and such as do not prove of a good, sound, merchantable quality will be rejected.

Payment to be made upon the completion of the contract, or so soon thereafter as the Depot Quartermaster shall be in funds.

Any informality in the bid, or non-conformance with the terms of this advertisement, will insure the rejection of the proposal.

Delivery to be made at the Railroad Depot, or at one of the Government Wharves, in the City of Washington.

The Depot Quartermaster reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids that he may deem too high.
D. H. RUCKER,
no1-v9-3[illegible] Colonel and Depot Quartermaster.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED until the 15th day of November, 1862, for supplying the United States Subsistence Department with 6,000 head of Beef Cattle on the hoof.

The Cattle to be delivered at Washington, D. C., and each animal to average 1,300 pounds gross. No cattle admitted that weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross. No bulls, stags and heifers not wanted.

The first delivery of Cattle to be made on the first day of December, or as soon thereafter as the Government may direct. 100 head of Cattle per week will be required to be delivered under this contract.

A bond with good and sufficient security will be required. Twenty per cent. of the purchase money will be retained until the completion of the contract.

Proposals from parties who have previously failed to comply with their bids, from disloyal persons, or where the bidder is not present to respond to his bid, will not be considered.

The names of firms should be stated in full, with the precise address of each member of the firm.

All bids must be accompanied by two guarantees.

Bids to be directed to COL. A. BECKWITH, A. D. C. and C. S. U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and endorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle."

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfil the contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that, should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should the contract be awarded him, we are prepared to become his securities.

(This guarantee must be appended to each bid.)

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the OFFICIAL certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court or of the United States District Attorney. no4 x31 1w

Chicago Water Works.

CHICAGO WATER WORKS.—All owners or occupants of buildings which are situated on lots adjoining any street, avenue or alley, through which the distributing water pipes of the Chicago Water Works are laid, are hereby notified that the Board of Public Works has assessed the amounts to be paid as water rents or assessments for the half year commencing November 1st, 1862, and ending May 1st, 1863; and in the case of buildings on lots adjoining any street, avenue or alley through which water pipes shall have been laid during the six months preceding the first of November next, the amounts to be paid as water rents or assessments for the period commencing with the date when such pipes shall have been laid and ending May 1st, 1863; and that the same water rents or assessments are due and payable on the 1st day of November next, at the office of the Board of Public Works, room 15, Court House.
By order of the Board of Public Works.
[illegible] TINKHAM, Secretary.
Chicago, October 16th, 1862. oc16 v[illegible]-1m

Oysters.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!
To Grocerymen, Hotel Keepers, Eating Houses and others.—We are now prepared to furnish
Keg or Can Oysters
In quantities to suit. We receive them fresh every day by express from our house in Baltimore. We put up all of our own Oysters, and can and will sell a better article than has ever been offered in Chicago. A single trial will satisfy the purchaser that it is so.
Office and Depot, 130 Dearborn street.
M. T. AMES.
Orders from the country solicited and promptly attended to. oc1 v263-3m

For the Army.

HO! FOR THE EIGHTH INFANTRY, REGULARS.
$100 BOUNTY.
A few more able bodied MEN wanted for this old and permanent Regiment.
Pay from $13 to $21 per month.
Good board, clothing and medical attendance furnished immediately.
One month's pay and $25 government bounty given recruits upon joining the Regiment.
For further particulars apply to JOHN W. FRENCH, Jr., Second Lieutenant Eighth Infantry, Recruiting Officer, at 186 South Clark street.
$2.00 will be paid any person presenting an accepted recruit. oc31 5m

Legal Notices.

ESTATE OF SAMUEL WILSON, DECEASED.—Public notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Samuel Wilson, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House, in Chicago, on the Third Monday of December, A. D. 1862, being the eighteenth day thereof.
ROBERT WALLACE, Executor.
Chicago Nov. 1st, 1862. [illegible]

ESTATE of Noah Sturtevant, deceased. Public Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the Estate of Noah Sturtevant, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the third Monday of December, A. D. 1862, being the [illegible] day of December.
CATHARINE STURTEVANT,
C. N. HOLDEN,
Administrators.
Chicago, Oct. 13th, 1862. oc15-v361 1m

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County.—Circuit Court of Cook County.—In Chancery. [illegible] Spalding. Public notice is hereby given that I, [illegible] Master in Chancery of Cook County, State of Illinois, will, in obedience to a decree made in a decree entered in the above entitled cause, sell at public auction for cash, to the highest bidder, at the north door of the Court House in said county of Cook, in the city of Chicago, on the [illegible] day of [illegible] A. D. 1862, at [illegible] o'clock in the [illegible] of said day, the mortgaged premises described in the decree in said cause, to wit: [illegible] the undivided one-half part of the northwest quarter of section [illegible] in township thirty-eight (38) north, range fourteen (14) east of the third principal meridian, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois.
[illegible]
Master in Chancery Cook County.
Chicago, October 16th, 1862. oc17 v[illegible]

War Claims.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF ISAAC R. HITT & CO.,
Chicago, Ill., [illegible] Dearborn st.
Any officer, soldier, seaman, widow or friend with [illegible] to collect Subsistence, Quartermasters, Contract [illegible] or this, back pay, bounty, pension or prize money [illegible]

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF LEAVITT & [illegible], Attorneys at Law.
All kinds of Claims [illegible] collected. Pensions and Bounty obtained. [illegible] Warrants promptly collected and the money remitted. Fees $5.00. No charge unless [illegible]. Fees $10.00.
Address LEAVITT & [illegible], Chicago, Ill. Office 81 Clark street.

Groceries.

500 HALF CHTS. TEAS.—A full assortment of new crop Greens and Blacks, comprising all grades of Young Hyson, Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial, Twankay, Oolong, &c., arriving and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY,
[illegible] South Water street.

500 BAGS COFFEE.—Rio, Ma[illegible] [illegible] Costa Rica, fair to prime, in store and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY,
[illegible] South Water street.

Co-Partnerships.

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the firm of GEORGE W. DAVIS & CO. has been dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible]

PRIME BARLEY MALT & OATS on hand and for sale [illegible]

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1862.

THE CITY.

FOUND.—A Widow's Pension Claim, No. 11, was picked up on the street yesterday. It may be had upon application to this office.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The first concert of the season will be on Tuesday evening, Nov. 25th, at Bryan Hall.

PANORAMA OF NIAGARA.—Mr. Frankenstein's panorama is to be exhibited again this afternoon at 3 o'clock, and this evening at 8 o'clock, at Bryan Hall.

"GRAFTED INTO THE ARMY."—This new song by Henry C. Work, published by Root & Cady, is having a remarkable run, the seventh thousand being already exhausted.

LECTURE.—Elihu Burrit, better known as the "Learned Blacksmith," will lecture in this city on Monday evening next, under the auspices of Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College.

ANOTHER FALSE ALARM.—The engines were called out last evening about 9 o'clock by a false alarm for the first district. As far as could be ascertained there was no cause for the alarm.

GERMAN OPERA.—We understand a German operatic company, principally from New York, will open here shortly. A commodious hall is being fitted up on the North Side. The Great Western Band is to do the orchestral.

BODY FOUND.—Coroner James yesterday morning received a dispatch from Palatine, in this county, stating that the remains of a human body were found near Dunton, Sunday. The Coroner has gone out to hold an inquest.

CHICAGO PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM.—A special meeting of the Board of Directresses of this institution is called to meet at the Asylum on Wednesday next, at 3 o'clock p.m., as business of importance will be presented to the members.

MASONIC CONSECRATION.—Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, will be consecrated in ample form and with solemn ceremonies by Grand Master F. M. Blair, in the hall occupied by Blaney Lodge (Metropolitan Building), this evening, commencing at eight o'clock.

FALSE ALARM.—The Fire Department were out in full force, in answer to the alarm given yesterday noon for the North Side, but found it to have been caused by a pile of burning brush. The Fire Alarm Telegraph once in use, would obviate all such difficulty.

MEETING.—A meeting of the ladies engaged in the late festival and fair for the Nursery and Half Orphan Asylum, will be held on Wednesday morning at half past ten o'clock, at the ladies' war committee rooms, Garrett block, to settle up the business of the same.

FIRE.—A small house occupied by James Walsh, situated on West Indiana street, near Carpenter, was discovered to be on fire about noon yesterday. With the assistance of the neighbors, the flames were subdued without calling out the Department. The damage will not exceed $100. No insurance.

TO THE AUTHORITIES.—Will not the police authorities clear off the rowdies who are sitting upon the rails of the Clark street bridge every evening and insulting ladies who are passing? Repeated complaints have been made to us upon this matter. It is time to abate the nuisance.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. H. G. Clayton, of the firm of Mills & Co., while riding on Wabash avenue yesterday afternoon, was thrown from his buggy, receiving serious injuries. His right leg and left arm were both broken, and it is feared that he has also received internal injuries. He was conveyed to his residence in an insensible condition.

THAT BIG BELL.—Mr. Sherman at present has nothing upon his hands. He has got through with politics, and we understand has abjured them forever. Commending him for his wisdom in this respect, will he not display his public spirit now by hurrying up that big bell for the Court House, of which we have heard so much of late?

TURNED UP.—Franz Staab, the late organist of Trinity Church, but more recently a member of the "Chicago Skedaddlers' Brigade," and who took his departure from here with his regiment, last summer, in order to avoid the anticipated draft, has turned up as a teacher of the piano at Kingston, a small city in Canada.

POSTAL CURRENCY ON WESTERN RAILROADS.—Upon application of a committee delegated for the purpose, the Secretary of the Treasury recently delivered to them $100,000 in Postal Currency, to be distributed among Railroad Companies west of Pittsburg. This will not effect the small change difficulty very materially, as this sum was principally of 50 cents, but nevertheless will prove a decided help.

STATUETTES OF GEN. SIGEL.—The long promised statuette of Gen. Sigel, by Mons. Seibert, the sculpter, is at last finished. It is pronounced by those acquainted with the General to be a striking likeness. It is a full length in uniform. Messrs. John Roch and Adam Roth have been appointed sole agents for its sale, and in a day or two will commence taking subscriptions. Parties in the country should address them at Chicago. Every lover of the gallent little German will have one.

THE RUSH TO CAMP DOUGLAS.—The cars on the State street line were crowded all day Sunday by citizens going to the Camp to see their friends off. Six extra cars were added, making twenty-one in all, and yet many of the cars were uncomfortably crowded. It was general leave-taking day, occasioned by the departure of the 93d and 127th regiments. The camp ground now looks like a "banquet hall deserted," with the exception of the paroled troops, only the Irish Legion remaining. The date of their departure has not been fixed, but it will probably be ere long.

DESERVED PROMOTION.—Lieut. Edward W. Smith of the regular army, late a resident of this city and well known as a student in the law office of C. Beckwith, esq., has been made Assistant Adjutant General upon Gen. Hunter's staff, with the rank of Major. This will be good news to the friends of Mr. S., whose "name is almost Legion." It is a flattering mark of the confidence Gen. Hunter has reposed in him, and is a compliment well bestowed. He will perform the duties of the office faithfully, and with credit to himself and the service.

ANOTHER CURRENCY SPECULATION.—Some shrewd chap who had supplied himself with small bills, postal currency and stamps, walked along the lines of the 93d and 127th regiments just before they left Sunday, and purchased all the various kinds of Chicago tickets the boys had, making a liberal discount in his own favor. One of the soldiers had somehow got stuck with a Chicago *Times* shinplaster, which he found no one would buy at any discount, and being unable to spend it for anything among the numerous peddlers of fruits, nuts, &c., he said he would do with that what it was his will to do with the concern that issued it; and then tore it into fragments and trampled it under his feet.

LAUGHABLE.—The Chicago *Times* in its haste to cover up its lack of enterprise in publishing the rosters and sketches of departing regiments two or three days behind every one else, accuses us of glaring errors in our account of the departure of the 93d Regiment. Our facts were obtained from an officer of the regiment and from official sources solely and are entirely correct. The account of the *Times* is notoriously incorrect, as witness the ridiculous mistake that Col. Putnam is grandson of old Israel Putnam, which is too nonsensical to laugh at. There are a score of other mistakes equally ridiculous. This dodge of trying to cover up laziness by accusing others of mistakes is about played out.

REPORT OF THE LATE FESTIVAL FOR THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—The Board of Managers of the Home for the Friendless have the pleasure to report that the net proceedings of their late festival, including donations made at the time, amount to between $2,000 and $2,100. They are unable to state the exact amount, because of the absence from the city of one of the Board, who has received large donations of articles of cash value, not yet appraised. They desire to return their hearty thanks to Thomas B. Bryan, esq., for his handsome generosity; to John Wright, esq., who on this and all other like occasions, donates the entire amount of ice cream consumed, and extends other favors besides; to the daily press of the city, without whose continued and gratuitous assistance the festival would not have been a success; to C. W. [illegible], esq., who acted as Treasurer throughout the entire festival; and to all others in and out of it, who, by their contributions and labor helped make the festival a success, both pecuniarily and as an entertainment. The Board entertain the hope that the generous public of Chicago may make themselves acquainted with the beneficent working of the Home for the Friendless, by frequent visits to the Institution, located on Wabash Avenue, which is open to inspection, at all times except Sundays.

THE ELGIN BATTERY.—This magnificent battery is now nearly full. They have established a recruiting station on the south side of the Court House square, under the charge of Sergeant Thomas J. Elliott. Only a few more men are needed. When full this battery will be second to none recruited in this State. Sergeant Elliott has been for many years a resident of Chicago, and is well known to many of our best citizens as a man of capability, integrity and energetic perseverence. He has heretofore and since the commencement of the war, been in the employ of the government, and has rendered valuable and important services. We cheerfully recommend him to all who may wish to enlist in this arm of the service. G. W. Renwick, the captain of the battery, is too well known as an able and efficient officer to require any commendation to the citizens of Chicago.

CHILDRENS' BOOKS.—The war, with all its adversities, does not put an end to the pleasant little duty of providing entertaining and good reading for young eyes. It even makes more valuable, from the contrast of their cheapness and attractiveness, the pretty volumes wherewith the counters and shelves of our friends, Messrs. Church, Goodman & Kinney are loaded—the issues of the American Tract Society of Boston, and that good friend of the little folks, Henry Hoyt of Boston. Among the latest they have received are Children's Picture Book, Lounie our Little Lamb, The Sabbath School Concert, Uncle Jabez, Aunt Kate's Talks, Uncle Paul's Stories, Help Over Hard Places for Boys, Help Over hard Places for Girls. They have also a variety of Sabbath school singing books, and circulate to over 20,000 children every month the childrens paper's of several kinds. Their store is at No. 53 Lasalle street, opposite Metropolitan Hall.

THE SOUTH BRANCH.—Ald. Hoyt, of the Common Council Smelling Committee, on Saturday last, visited personally all the packing houses in Bridgeport—twenty-three in number, several tanneries and rendering places, and satisfactory arrangements were made with all the proprietors relative to the purity of the South Branch. With surprising unanimity, they voluntarily agreed to cart away all the refuse stuff of their establishments instead of allowing it to run into the river, as heretofore. The public spirited proprietors, as well as the daring Alderman who has penetrated the noxious mysteries of North and South Branch filth, deserve the thanks of the entire community. We trust they will adhere to their good resolve, and comply immediately. The South Branch already begins to stink in the nostrils of the people. It lies in their hands to remedy it. Let their action be prompt and thorough.

WASHINGTON SKATING PARK—$1,000 SUBSCRIBED—ORGANIZATION, ETC.—At the meeting of West-siders, held at the Circuit Court room last evening, R. Hatch, esq., was called to the chair, and N. H. Parker appointed secretary. The committee appointed at a previous meeting to select grounds, and make an estimate of the cost of fitting up the same for a Skating Park, reported in favor of the grounds bounded by Washington, Sheldon, Randolph, and Ada streets, some 488 feet square, covering nearly five acres. This will be considerably larger than either of the other parks—in short, "a big thing on ice." The committee estimated that the cost of enclosing the grounds, laying down proper pipes, fire plugs, also the ditching, &c., would cost about $1,000, and recommended that the sum be subscribed before any permanent organization should be effected. The entire amount was taken in a few minutes by those present, as follows, in shares of five dollars:

Jno. C. Haines $2, D. S. Staats 10, W. A. Root 2, Rufus Hatch 10, Geo. T. Birne 10, E. A. Bowen 2, Geo. G. Street 5, Jno. S. Goodman 3, F. R. Chandler 5, Sam. D. Perry 1, C. A. Street 1, F. H. Watt 2, A. D. Bailey 3, Geo. C. Hutchinson 1, Fred Early 1, E. T. Bedford 2, Isaac Collins 1, A. Booth 2, Chas. Cowper 1, J. C. Magill 2, D. F. Cushman 1, J. R. Adams 1, P. W. Gates 2, W. N. Mills 2, E. F. Ward 1, T. H. Kirkpatrick 5, G. DeClercq 15, T. J. Blackburn 7, Bruce Clark 7, A. E. Cutler 7, M. D. Buchanan 10, J. P. Holanbeck 5, W. N. Stokes 2, J. L. Smith 1, J. R. Adams 2, Geo. T. Chacksfield 1, Geo. T. Barber 1, D. Morton 1, Geo. M. Sutton 3, S. L. Noble 2, S. F. Hayes 5, J. B. Thompson 2, A. E. Kent 10, A. Cowles 10, N. K. Whitney 2, M. W. Briggs 2, Geo. Gibson 2, J. C. Meddough 5, David Kreigh 5, J. T. Cutler 2, H. A. Newcomb 3, W. Robbins 2, Geo. W. King 2, E. L. O'Harra 1, G. W. P. Lee 2.

A committee of five, consisting of S. S. Hayes, J. B. Thompson, W. Robbins, J. H. Johnson, and F. R. Chandler, were appointed to nominate directors.

The following persons were nominated, and subsequently unanimously elected, to serve until the last Tuesday in September next, at which time the annual meeting is to be held.

The Directors chosen are Dan'l P. Staat, Alfred Cowles, G. DeClerq, J. C. Haines, Rufus Hatch, M. D. Buchanan, and S. S. Hayes.

After the adjournment of the meeting, the Board of Directors met and elected the following gentlemen as permanent officers: S. S. Hayes, President; M. D. Buchanan, Treasurer and Secretary.

The next meeting will be held at the Circuit Court Room, in the Court House, on Thursday evening next, at which a full attendance is requested.

From the spirit manifested by those present last evening, we predict that the Washington Skating Park will be one of the best in the city. We are glad to record this as another evidence of the prosperity and buoyancy of the citizens of Chicago, even in war times; and trust those who enjoy this most healthful and exhilarating sport, will patronize the new enterprise.

Death of the Adjutant of the 58th.

We are pained to learn of the death of Adjutant J. G. Burt, of the 58th Illinois regiment. He died at his home in this city Sunday morning, of typhoid fever. Adjutant Burt was one of the officers who was captured by the rebels at the battle of Shiloh, and who, after months of captivity at the South, were recently released on parole. He reached this city, in company with Gen. Prentiss, Col. Lynch, and others, some days ago, and was taken sick shortly after—a relapse, it would seem, of a spell of sickness he had before leaving the South.

Adjutant Burt has been a resident of Chicago for eight or nine years, and when Col. Lynch organized his regiment here, over a year ago, he was active in raising a company, and was elected First Lieutenant. He was afterwards promoted to the Adjutancy of the regiment, in which capacity he acted at the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, in which he was wounded four times, and was suffering from severe wounds at the time of his capture. He was a brave soldier and a faithful and energetic officer, and the survivors of the 58th regiment, and many other friends, will hear of his death with sincere sorrow.

Adjutant Burt leaves a wife and child. His age was thirty-four years. His funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon at 1 o'clock, at his residence, 129 Third avenue.

Deaths Among the Paroled Union Soldiers at Camp Douglas.

The following is a list of paroled men who have died in hospital at Camp Douglas, between the 1st of October and the 7th of November.

A. A. Legg, company C, 111th N. Y., typhoid fever—Oct. 8.
G. M. Codding, company H, 90th N. Y., typhoid fever—Oct. 8.
Geo. M. Palmer, company H, 111th N. Y., typhoid fever—Oct. 10.
William Smith, company I, 9th Vt., typhoid fever—Oct. 11.
Benjamin Mann, company B, 9th Vt.—Oct. 13.
Beiss Holcomb, company K, 60th Ohio, catarrh—Oct. 15.
Charles H. Cook, company A, 9th Vt., apoplexy—Oct. 16.
Charles Stout, company I, 126th N. Y., small pox—Oct. 15.
George Osgood, company K, 111th N. Y.—Oct. 18.
John Lent, company H, 111th N. Y., perforation of stomach—Oct. 19.
Weed Phelps, company K, 111th N. Y., typhoid fever—Oct. 19.
Carlos Desulites, company I, 9th Vt., congestion of the brain—Oct. 19.
Omer D. Brit, company A, 9th Vt., diptheria—Oct. 21.
H. C. Stewart, company H, 9th Vt., diptheria—Oct. 21.
Amos Granger, company C, 111th N. Y., typhoid fever—Oct. 22.
John McCloud, 126th N. Y.—Oct. 21.
Reuben Sprague, company D, 125th N. Y., typhoid fever—Oct. 23.
James Waddie, company D, 111th N. Y., typhoid fever—Oct. 24.
Byron Ross, company G, 111th N. Y., diarrhea—Oct. 25.
Jeremiah Smith, company D, 126th N. Y., diptheria—Oct. 25.
F. H. Morrow, company D, 60th Ohio, typhoid fever—Oct. 25.
J. Jackson, company H, 126th N. Y., diptheria—Oct. 26.
Thomas Sheridan, 1st Indiana Bat.—Oct. 26.
Lorenzo D. Hey, company A, 9th Vermont—consumption—Oct. 27.
Justice W. Mack, company I, 9th Vermont, fever—Oct. 29.
Amos Baker, company E, 111th N. Y., diptheria—Oct. 31.
Ansel B. Smith, company I, 111th N. Y., typhoid fever—Nov. 2.
Horatio P. Fullerton, company H, 9th Vermont, diptheria—Nov. 2.
Allen Eastman, company H, 9th Vermont, fever—Nov. 4.
Chancey Snyder, company D, 126th N. Y., remittent fever—Nov. 5.
James J. House, company H, 115th N. Y., remittent fever—Nov. 4.
J. C. Tompkins, company H, 115th N. Y., bilious fever—Nov. 5.
Orlan H. Higgins, company G, 9th Vermont, diptheria—Nov. 5.
A. H. Bush, company G, 126th N. Y., diptheria—Nov. 6.
William Sharp, company D, 111th N. Y., congestive fever—Nov. 7.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES COURT—*Before Hon. Thos. Drummond.*—CHANCERY—No. 688. Appearance of defendants entered by Blodgett & Winston, and by stipulation nothing is to be done to the prejudice of the rights of complainants until the further order of the court. COMMON LAW—Benjamin Bonney substituted in place of Geo. Vroom as Commissioner to take depositions herein. No. 411—J. H. Irvine vs. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. The hearing in this case was resumed yesterday morning, and the day was occupied in reading testimony introduced by plaintiff. The evidence will not be concluded for several days.

A venire for a grand jury was issued on Saturday, returnable this morning.

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY—*Before Hon. George Manierre*—Chancery No. 373. Bevan & Woodruff vs. J. S. Gates, A. H. Pitkin, et al. Defendant, Pitkin, brought into court on an attachment for contempt, in not filing his answer to the creditor's bill, under the rule. Not being prepared to answer or to purge himself of his contempt, the hearing is continued until Wednesday morning, upon Pitkins entering into recognizances in the sum of $500.

COUNTY COURT.—*Before Hon. J. B. Bradwell*—Estate of Albert Brochardt.—Will proved and admitted to record. Estate of Robert Patterson. Administrator's sale of real estate confirmed.

THE DEFENDERS OF THE UNION.—The above is the name of beautiful new Photographic Album designed for the collection of military heroes. Norris, 102 Madison street, a few doors west of Custom House Place, has them in three different sizes to contain thirty, forty and fifty pictures. They will supply a want that has been growing for some time. Norris has also several new styles of currency wallets.

MERCANTILE BATTERY.—The ten members of the Mercantile Battery who remained behind on account of sickness or other reasons, will please report to E. J. Crandall, quartermaster's sergeant, at the office of the United States Express Company, 130 Lake street, on or before the 15th inst., and transportation will be furnished for them to join the company now stationed at Columbus, Ky.

By order of CAPT. CHAS. G. COOLEY.

C. C. C.—There will be a special meeting of the Chicago Citizens' Corps at their Armory at Witkowsky Hall, this (Tuesday) morning, at 9 o'clock, to make arrangements to attend the funeral of a deceased member. All former and present members are requested to be present.

R. G. JAMESON, O. S.

To the Voters of the 60th Representative District.

A certificate of election, as a Representative from this District, has been given to me by the proper authority. It is understood that my right to sit in the Legislature will be contested. It is a matter of little concern to the public who, among the contestants, has the certificate. Voters cannot be disfranchised by such a paper. The House of Representatives, as to the election of its members, is a "higher law" to itself than a certificate with a clerk's scrawl and a county seal. The whole magic of the document vanishes in the capitol hall, where all the votes may be canvassed on their merits and for all they are worth. The relation of the parties is determined by it, but that has as little to do with the substance of the contest as the formula of plaintiff or defendant has to do with the merits of a case in a court of law. "It hath this extent—no more."

The contest between my competitors and myself will not turn upon an irregularity in a poll book, or on the swearing of the judges. There is no paltry technicality in it, and it will be urged upon no petty informality. My *only* claim is upon the basis of having a *majority of the legal votes of the legal voters* in my favor. Count in the discarded vote of the fourth ward, and purge the returns of illegal votes, and a majority will be left for me. I am immensely deceived in statements currently reported, and as to facts of general notoriety, if there cannot, upon evidence, be enough illegal votes thrown out from the returns of the third and fourth wards alone, to leave a decisive majority for our ticket over the opposing one. I am informed, and believe, the proof as to these facts is clear, complete and conclusive. Upon this conviction I have received the certificate and will conduct the contest with reference to it. I would claim and accept a seat among the representatives of the people upon no other condition than that of having a majority of the legal votes. If I fail in proof of that condition, I will never ask, upon the certificate alone, an admission to the House. It is a real and valuable service to the public to detect and expose fraud upon the suffrage and impurity in the ballot box. This service I shall undertake—whether I shall be successful or not remains to be seen.

And the main design of this publication is to invite all persons who have information as to frauds in the recent voting to communicate with me and aid me in vindicating the principle of integrity and purity in our elections.

November 10, 1862. JOHN LYLE KING.

List of Contributions of Hospital Stores to the Chicago Sanitary Commission for the Week Ending November 8, 1862.

SANITARY COMMISSION ROOMS,
66 MADISON ST., Nov. 8, 1862.

The following is a list of contributions received for the week ending this day:

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Laporte, Ind.—1 box, 1 comfort, 5 pillows, 4 pillow-sacks, 31 pillow cases, 2 sheets, 55 towels, 13 pairs drawers, 24 shirts, 10 pairs slippers, 31 pairs socks, 15 wash rags, 1 package dried fruit, 9 cans fruit, 8 rolls bandages, 6 pads, 3 rolls cloths.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Lynnville, Ill.—8 cans fruit, 10 bottles wine, lot of cloths.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Spring Grove, Wis.—1 bed sack, 1 blanket, 8 comforts, 23 pillows, 24 pillow-cases, 1 sheet, 1 towel, 1 pair drawers, 12 shirts, 3 pairs socks, 6 packages dried fruit, 2 bottles wine, 1 package sage, 14 lbs. bandages, 12 pads.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Downer's Grove, Ill.—1 box, 1 bed sack, 4 blankets, 11 pillows, 18 pillow-cases, 13 sheets, 20 towels, 4 pairs drawers, 1 pincushion, 19 shirts, 1 pair socks, 3 packages dried fruit, lot cups and saucers, 4 bowls, 1 bottle wine, 2 lbs. corn starch, 4 bottles camphor, 1 package sage, 42 rolls bandages, 11 rolls cloths.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Laporte, Ind.—4 barrels onions, 5 barrels potatoes.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Fort Howard, Wis.—1 box, two pillows, 25 pillow-cases, 2 sheets, 23 towels, 2 cotas, 1 vest, 30 handkerchiefs, 11 shirts, 1 pair socks, 8 cans fruit, 1½ gallons wine, 3 lbs. farina, 3½ lbs. soap, 138 rolls bandages, 9 pads, lot of linen cloths, 90 papers.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Racine, Wis.—2 boxes, 2 comforts, 8 pillows, 11 pillow cases, 8 sheets, 36 towels, 22 dressing gowns, 17 pair of mittens, 58 shirts, 13 pair of slippers, 24 pair of socks, 2 dozen fine combs, 1 bag dried apples, 4 bags dried fruit, 8 cans fruit, 2 pounds powered slippery elm, 2 pounds mustard, 10 pounds of pearl barley, 2½ gallons wine, 5 bottles wine, 6 pounds corn starch, 5 pounds farina, 5 pounds tapioca, ½ pound nutmegs, 5 pounds sago, 20 pounds oatmeal, 2 bars soap, lint, bandages, magazines, papers, lot of stationery.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Pontiac, Ill.—1 box, 3 loaves bread, 14 quarts and 1 jar canned fruits, 1 lot dried beef, 1 jar butter.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Decatur, Mich.—1 box, 1 bed sack, 11 pillows, 44 pillow cases, 7 sheets, 49 towels, 12 shirts, 27 pair socks, 48 handkerchiefs, 16 packages dried fruit, 15 cans of fruit, 2 bottles extracts, 1 box honey, 1 lot lint and bandages, lot of cloths, books, magazines and papers.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Paver's Grove, Ill.—1 box, 11 pillows, 20 pillow cases, 2 comforts, 21 towels, 6 shirts, 37 handkerchiefs, 2 paper pins, 5 packages dried fruit, 1 can fruit, 1 pound corn starch, 6 packages black pepper, 1 package nutmegs, 1 package cloves, lint, bandages, 2 pads, books, magazines and papers.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Milwaukee, Wis.—9 boxes, 1 bed sack, 13 pillows, 20 pillow cases, 5 sheets, 1 comfort, 9 towels, 1 vest, 2 pair pants, 41 shirts, 8 pair socks, 4 bed wrappers, 16 handkerchiefs, 4 collars, 9 packages fruit, 5 cans fruit, 1 jar pickles, 6 cans jellies, 10 packages dried corn, 3 pounds rhubarb, 4 bottles wine, 1 pound corn starch, lint, 167 rolls bandages, 17 pads, 15 rolls cloth.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Bloomington, Ill.—1 box, 22 pillows, 50 pillow cases, 12 sheets, 13 shirts, 8 prs drawers, 3 prs socks, 1 dressing gown, 39 pads, lot of clothes, papers.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Detroit, Mich.—7 boxes, 11 pillows, 17 pillow cases, 8 sheets, 1 comfort, 3 blankets, 3 towels, 94 napkins, 1 pr pants, 134 shirts, 10 prs drawers, 2 prs socks, 12 prs mittens, 35 hdkfs, needles, pins, thread, 2 table cloths, 47½ lbs dried fruit, 1 box figs, 7 gallons fruit, 4 jugs syrup, 85 rolls bandages, 1 sling.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Janesville, Wis.—2 boxes, 23 pillows, 34 pillow cases, 15 sheets, 30 towels, 92 shirts, 56 prs drawers, 28 prs socks, 35 body wrappers, 4 dressing gowns, lot of housewife and pin cushions, 6 boxes soap, 4 pkgs and 4 lbs dried fruit, 6 cans fruit, 1 lb tea, 1 box salve, lint, bandages, 28 pads, lot of cloths.

MRS. S. C. BACON, Snachwine, Ill.—1 pkg, 21 shirts, 3 prs socks.

SOLDIERS AID SOCIETY, Universalist Church, Dunton, Ill.—2 boxes, 39 lbs dried fruit, 3 cans fruit, 2 cans jellies, 1 pkg candy, 4 lbs sugar, 6 bottles wine.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Hazel Green, Grand Co. Wis.—1 box, 10 prs drawers, 1 pkg apples, 18 cans fruit, 1 can pickles, 15 cups jellies, 1 bottle wine, 1 lb corn starch, 24 rolls bandages.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Beloit, Wis.—1 box, 9 qts canned fruits, 3 jars jellies, 4 qts catsup, 3 qts wine.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Essex, Kankakee Co., Ill.—1 box, 8 shirts, 1 package dried fruits, 6 jars fruits, 7 lbs corn starch, 25 lbs cheese, 30 bandages, lint.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, La Porte, Ind.—9 barrels onions and potatoes.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Bremen,—1 box, 8 barrels, 9 pillows, 16 pillow cases, 2 sheets, 2 comforts, 11 towels, 18 shirts, 9 pair drawers, 5 pair socks, 6 handkerchiefs, 4 pin cushions, 12 combs, 4 doz. buttons, 1 bottle wine, 1 bag sage, 1 jar butter, 12 pads, 7 brls onions and potatoes.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Canandaigua, Mich.—1 box, 6 pillows, 16 pillow cases, 3 sheets, 3 comforts, 9 towels, 3 mattresses, 7 shirts, 1 pair drawers, 5 pair socks, 40½ lbs dried fruit, lint, bandages, 11 pads.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Pittsfield, Mich.—1 barrel, 7 pillows, 4 sheets, 3 comforts, 2 blankets, 16 napkins, 2 coats, 4 shirts, 7 pair drawers, 1 bag dried apples, 1 bag dried corn, 6 lbs lint, 24 rolls bandages, old cloths.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Manhattan, Ill.—3 boxes, 4 barrels, 14 pillows, 28 pillow cases, 20 sheets, 4 towels, 29 shirts, 19 pair drawers, 14 pair socks, 6 dressing gowns, 28 pair slippers, 4 handkerchiefs, 30 lbs dried fruit, 5 cans pickles, 1 bag beans, 6 bottles wine, 20 lbs cheese, 4 boxes lint, 86 rolls bandages, 11 pads, 11 bran bags, old cloths, 4 brls vegetables.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, North Adams, Hillsdale Co., Mich.—One box, containing 12 pillow cases, 6 sheets, 20 towels, 16 shirts, 47 pairs drawers, 10 pairs socks, 6 handkerchiefs, 3 papers pins, 63 lbs. dried fruit, lint, bandages, 21 lbs feathers.

APPLE RIVER STATION, Jo Daviess Co., Ill.—One box, containing 1 pillow, 2 pillow cases, 5 sheets, 16 shirts, 5 pairs drawers, lint, bandages.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Cedar Point, Ill.—Two boxes, containing 3 pillows, 8 pillow cases, 11 sheets, 4 comforts, 23 shirts, 6 lbs. dried fruit, 9 cans, 14 gallons and 1 quart, fruits, ½ lb. sage, bandages, 27 pads, 8 cushions, lot of cloths.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Milwaukee, Wis.—Four boxes, containing 10 pillows, 28 pillow cases, 16 sheets, 10 comforts, 28 towels, 1 coat, 130 shirts, 77 pairs drawers, 69 pairs socks, 1 pair mittens, 3 body wrappers, 5 undershirts, 5 dressing gowns, 71 handkerchiefs, 1 neck tie, 3 packages gelatine, 3 sacks and 10 packages dried fruit, 3 boxes and 7 packages lint, 57 bandages, lot compresses, cotton cloth.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Rockton, Ill.—3 brls. onions, 2 brls. potatoes.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Somers, Kenosha Co., Wis.—1 box containing 3 bed sacks, 24 pillows, 24 pillow cases, 12 sheets, 4 comforts, 24 towels, 1 napkin, 20 shirts, 10 pair drawers, 6 pair socks, 2 dressing gowns, 9 handkerchiefs, 18 pin cushions, 1 bar and 3 cakes soap, 3 combs, 3 spools silk, 19 lbs dried fruits, 2 cans fruit, 6 cans pickled fruit, 1 can jelly, 4 lbs corn starch, 3 lbs farina, 1 package herbs, 10 lbs oatmeal, 3 lbs dried corn, 3 cups and saucers, 3 lbs pearl barley, 13 lbs cheese, 4 lbs lint, 8½ lbs bandages, 17 cushions, books, magazines, papers, stationery.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Palmyra, Mich.—1 box and 2 barrels containing 16 pillows, 10 pillow cases, 3 sheets, 18 towels, 35 napkins, 1 pair pants, 2 vests, 20 shirts, 23 pair drawers, 20 handkerchiefs, 2 wash cloths, 9 lbs dried apples, 10 lbs dried peaches, 20 lbs and 3 packages dried fruit, 8 cans fruit, 1 keg pickles, 1 bottle wine, 1 package sage, 1 cheese, 25 rolls bandages, compresses, 6 rolls cloth, magazines, papers.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Prophetstown, Ill.—1 box containing 1 pillow case, 1 sheet, 14 shirts, 4 pair drawers, 1 pair socks, 1 lot dried apples, 37 lbs dried fruit, 5 cans fruit, 1 can jelly, and bandages.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Henry, Ill.—1 box containing 5 bed sacks, 2 pillows, 19 pillow cases, 11 sheets, 7 comforts, 18 towels, 18 shirts, 5 pair drawers, 14 pair socks, 3 dressing gowns, 17 handkerchiefs, 6 lbs dried apples, 6 lbs dried peaches, 3 cans jellies, ½ lb tea.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Rock Island, Ill.—1 box containing 54 sheets, 28 towels, 1 pair pants, 31 sheets, 36 pair drawers, 17 pair socks, 1 undershirt, 1 pair slippers, 27 handkerchiefs, 108 pin cushions, 1 barrel onions, lint, bandages.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Madison, Wis.—2 barrels containing 2 pillows, 3 pillow cases, 3 sheets, 6 shirts, 5 pair slippers, bandages, 2 boxes lint.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Sheboygan, Wis.—9 boxes containing 18 pillows, 38 pillow cases, 17 sheets, 1 comfort, 18 towels, 11 sheets, 5 pair drawers, 17 pair socks, 1 pair slippers, 2 cravats, 57 lbs dried fruits, 14 cans fruits, 2 jars jellies, 6 papers cocoa, 11 bottles wine, 3 jars butter, 11 lbs cheese.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Addison, Mich.—1 box—14 pillows, 18 pillow cases, 4 sheets, 6 napkins, 2 coats, 6 shirts, 6 pairs drawers, 6 pairs socks, 2 dressing gowns, 79 lbs dried fruit, 2 jars jellies, 1 lb corn starch, lint, bandages, 16 rolls cloths, 8 books, magazines.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Sterling, Ill.—½ brl apple butter.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Wilmington, Ill.—4 boxes—2 pillows, 16 pillow cases, 6 sheets, 6 napkins, 19 shirts, 9 pairs slippers, 2 pieces old flannel, 2 bags dried apples, 2 bags dried fruits, 11 cans fruits, 1 box honey, 3 lbs. sugar, 1 peck apples, 3 brls onions, 1 demijohn wine, 2 bottles wine, 1 package tea, 3 brls. potatoes, 2 bags potatoes, 1 box potatoes, 1 package red pepper, lot of cooked chickens, &c.

J. VAN DUZOR, Clifton House, Clifton, Ill.—1 box—2 prs socks, 4 cakes soap, 2 combs, 4 papers pins, 4 boxes needles, 4½ lbs dried apples, 2½ lbs dried fruit, 6 bottles vanilla, 1 box salve, 4 lbs. corn starch, 1 lb tea, 2 papers essence coffee, 1 box pills, 2 lbs crackers, 3 lbs rice, 1 quire paper, 12 pens, 2 bottles ink.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Palmyra, Wis.—1 box—3 pillows, 1 pillow case, 4 towels, 17 shirts, 1 body wrapper, 8 packages dried corn, lint, bandages.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Aurora, Ill.—2 boxes—cookies, &c. for Soldiers' Home, Cairo; also 1 brl pickles.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Geneva, Ill.—1 box—6 pillows, 18 pillow cases, 4 sheets, 7 towels, 9 napkins, 5 pairs pants, 1 vest, 20 shirts, 6 pairs drawers, 23 pairs mittens, 6 dressing gowns, 2 pairs slippers, 5 handkerchiefs, 1 pair mocasins, ½ bushel dried apples, 1 lot dried fruit, 3 jars jellies, 1 gallon wine, lot of herbs, books and papers.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Geneseo, Ill.—1 box—1 pillow sack, 5 pillows, 2 pillow cases, 2 sheets, 1 comfort, 17 shirts, 14 pairs drawers, 3 pairs socks, 2 dressing gowns, 18 handkerchiefs, lot of cloths, 8 flannel bandages.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Farmington, Ill.—1 box—4 pillows, 4 pillow cases, 3 comforts, 12 shirts, 12 pairs drawers, 6 pairs socks, 6 dressing gowns, 4 pairs slippers, 24 handkerchiefs, 4 balls yarn, 3 foot wrappers.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Fractional District No. 2 of Raisin and part of Adrian, Mich.—4 brls and 1 box—11 pillows, 12 pillow cases, 1 sheet, 1 comfort, 1 blanket, 16 towels, 19 shirts, 4 prs drawers, 4 prs socks, 1 dressing gown, 18 handkerchiefs, 29 lbs dried peaches, 1 paper pepper, 15 lbs butter, 1 jar pickles, 19 lbs cheese, 117 yds bandage, 8 cushions, 2 brls dried apples, 1 brl onions, 1 brl toasted bread.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Geneva, Mich.—2 boxes and 1 brl—18 pillows, 30 pillow cases, 1 comfort, 90 napkins, 22 shirts, 16 prs drawers, 2 paper pins, 100½ lbs dried fruit, 45 lbs butter, 20 rolls bandages, 1 brl dried apples.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Ottawa, Ill.—1 box—9 pillows, 16 pillow cases, 6 sheets, 4 comforts, 44 towels, 8 napkins, 9 prs pants, 31 shirts, 7 pin cushions, 9 cans fruit, 1 bottle pickles, 2 bottles wine, 1 package sage, 1 package red pepper, lint, bandages, 24 pads, 8 books, 150 magazines.

SOLDIER'S AID SOCIETY, Lacon, Ill.—1 box—17 pillows, 52 pillow cases, 31 sheets, 64 towels, 41 shirts, 7 pairs socks, 6 pairs slippers, 6 pincushions, 1 bar soap, 4 papers pins, 8 lbs dried apples, 19 cans fruit, 2 bottles pickles, 2 lbs corn starch, 2 lbs farina, 48 papers.

SOLDIER'S AID SOCIETY, Climax Prairie, Mich.—2 barrels—15 pillows, 15 pillow cases, 4 sheets, 6 towels, 16 shirts, 11 pairs drawers, 2 pairs socks, 10 pairs slippers, 38 lbs dried apples, 4 lbs dried peaches, 5 lbs dried fruit, 11 cans and 3 quarts fruit, 1 package herbs, 1 piece dried beef, 1 lot of hops, lint, bandages, lot of clothes.

FROM MILWAUKEE PASSENGER DEPOT.—1 box marked for Rev. J. McNamara, Chaplain, Louisville.

SOLDIER'S AID SOCIETY, Milwaukee, Wis.—8 boxes, 4 barrels and one bag—1 bed sack, 8 pillows, 16 pillow cases, 4 sheets, 9 comforts, 2 towels, 32 shirts, 7 pairs drawers, 2 body wrappers, 10 dressing gowns, 1 pair slippers, 16 handkerchiefs, 2 night caps, 4 packages dried fruit, 16 cans fruit, 5 jars pickles, 1 bottle and 1 can jellies, 1 jar chowder, 3 boxes vegetables, 1 bag onions, 4 jars pickles, 7 bottles wine, 2 lbs corn starch, 2 bags sage, 1 jar butter, 188 yards bandages, 248 rolls cloths, 2 barrels pickles, 2 kegs pickles.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Litchfield, Mich.—2 brls, 156 lbs. dried apples, 13 lbs. dried peaches, sage, 10 lbs dried fruit, 4 cans fruit, 8 lbs. dried corn, lot of magazines, papers.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Aurora, Ill.—1 barrel pickles.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Watertown, Wis.—1 box, 9 pillows, 9 pillow cases, 3 sheets, 3 comforts, lint, bandages, compressers.

MRS. J. L. KIMBALL, Janesville, Wis.—1 keg of pickled cabbage.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Oquawka, Ill.—3 boxes, 7 pillows, 12 pillow cases, 4 sheets, 4 comforts, 72 towels, 19 shirts, 4 prs. drawers, 4 prs. socks, 1½ bu. dried apples, lot dried peaches, lot dried fruits, 6 cans fruit, 28½ galls fruits, 1 qt. jelly, 3 galls. pickles, 1 gall. wine, 1 qt. honey, 1 sack crackers, 4 lbs. lint, 1 box bandages, 1 box compresses, 8 rolls cloth, magazines.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Freeport, Ill.—6 boxes, (3 boxes marked for Major T. P. Robb, Jackson, Tenn., no invoice,) 2 boxes dried fruits, 12 cans fruit.

CHICAGO CONTRIBUTIONS.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY—Good Templars—One box containing 2 lbs dried fruit, 3 cans fruit, 15 lbs jelly, 7 lbs corn starch, 6 jars, 2 quarts and 14 dozen pickles, 5 lbs farina, 2 lbs sago, 3 lbs tapioca, 2 lbs chocolate, 5 lbs pearl barley, 5 lbs sugar, 10 lbs oatmeal, 3½ dozen lemons, 4 cakes soap, 1 paper cloves, 4 papers pepper, 2 lbs crackers.

MRS C. F. BULKLEY—11 shirts.

A CHICAGO LADY—1 jar lobster, 2 bottles jam, 6 bottles wine.

N. MEARS—500 feet of lumber for shelving.

J. S. RUSSELL—Planing 500 feet of lumber.

JOHN R. CRAIG—75 books, 50 magazines.

MRS. MCCALLA—2 books, 2 magazines, 6 papers.

MRS. E. HUNT—1 pr socks, 2 pr slippers, 11 housewives, 3 hair brushes, lot of old clothes, 16 papers.

MRS. KENYON—1 pair slippers.

MRS. W. MENDSEN—16 books, 3 magazines, 13 papers.

MRS. SHELLHORN—1 package dried fruit, 4 cans fruit.

MRS. A. H. HOGE—24 pair socks.

MESSRS. F. & H. M. HOOKER—$1 53, their bill for glazing.

MRS E. A. BOWEN—11 books, 96 magazines.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY—First Unitarian Church—1 shirt, 7 pair drawers.

MRS. HERMAN BALDWIN—3 shirts, 1 pair drawers, 3 pairs socks, 1 undershirt, 1 pair slippers, 1 pair suspenders.

MESSRS. J. H. REED & CO.—7 boxes and 2 barrels, 120 lbs corn starch, 400 lbs farina, 480 lbs pearl barley—value of goods, $88 10.

MRS. T. B. CARTER AND MRS. E. HUNT—10 quarts apple marmalade.

LIST OF SUPPLIES NEEDED IN THE HOSPITALS.

BEDDING—Bed sacks 7x4 feet, sheets 17½x4½ feet, comforts and blankets ditto, pillows, pillow sacks 24x16 inches, pillow cases 30x18 inches, towels of large size.

DELICACIES—Corn starch, farina, jellies, sweet pickles, wine of good age.

N. B.—Avoid as far as possible using glass or crockery ware to send delicacies in. The breakage and waste from this cause is large. Use tin when practicable. Pack in saw dust or fine hay, putting layers of packing one or two inches thick between parcels and at top and bottom. Pack box full and solid. Mark "glass" on outside.

Wanted especially and for immediate use, in large quantities, shirts, drawers, comforts, and other articles of bedding; also dried fruits and pickles.

Mark all packages according to annexed form. Attach a list of contents in the centre of the under side of the box, stating also by whom contributed: Sanitary Commission, Chicago, Ill. From ——.

Philharmonic.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

We were glad to see in your paper the announcement of the contemplated approaching series of concerts by this society, and were gratified to think from the articles written for the "prospectus," that the music to be given this winter would not be so generally heavy and unintelligible. I have conversed with several lovers of melody and the opinion seems to be, that a concert composed so entirely of what is called classical music, does not meet the taste of the subscribers. There seems to be no relief or exhilaration in these concerts by the introduction of what is called light music. Overtures to operas have been played, but only few of them have been of a sufficiently lively nature. The mass of an audience must have the other extreme of music to go away really satisfied and pleased.

I do not mean that the orchestra should play "Old John Brown," or the "King of the Cannibal Islands," but while there are such waltzes in existence as those written by Strauss, and marches and gallops as those written by Lobitsky and numerous other composers, it seems altogether wrong that we should have no means of hearing these first class compositions; pieces which the directors of Philharmonic Societies in Europe are proud to introduce in their programmes of what are called classical concerts. As it is, the audiences of last winter went away as cold as they came in, and the young people tried to find in one another's faces an expression of joy or sympathy in vain. There are a few who can hear with satisfaction the obscure style of music all the evening, but that is no reason why the balance of the audience should be condemned to so much of this heavy melody. The directors must not be so selfish and self-willed in order to make out a programme, which is Greek and Latin to the majority. After a symphony we must have the measure of a waltz. I trust the season will be a prosperous one, and Chicago ought to encourage the Society.

***

War Claim Blanks for sale at this office.
Widows' Declaration for Bounty and Arrears.
Soldiers' Declaration for Bounty and Arrears.
Application of Widow for Payment of Pension.
Widow's Declaration for Pension.
Application for Transfer of Pension.
Application of Minor Children for Pension.
Application of Orphan Sister for Pension.
Application of Mother for Pension.
Heirs Declaration for Bounty and Arrears.
Surgeons' Certificates of Soldiers' Disability.
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nov11-h221-1y

MARRIED.

In this city, at the residence of the bride's father, on the 9th inst., by Rev. Robt. L. Collier, Mr. ELLIOTT H. PRATT, of Buffalo, N. Y., and Miss NELLIE STEEL, of this city.

DIED.

In this city, on the 8th inst., of typhoid fever, ARTHUR G. EATON, of Company I, 9th Regiment of Vermont Volunteers, and son of Rev. S. C. Eaton, North Montpelier, Vt.

In this city, on the 9th inst., of typhoid fever, induced by privations in Southern prisons, Adj't JOS. G. BURT, 58th Illinois Volunteers, aged 34 years, 5 months, and 12 days.

The friends of the family and his brother officers are invited to attend the funeral without further notice, from Trinity Church, on Tuesday, 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Boston and New York papers please copy.

On Sunday evening, Nov. 9th, at 9 o'clock, of quick consumption, Capt. JOHN B. FISH, aged 61 years.

Deceased was born in Rochester, Feb. 24th, 1801, but lived the last 19 years of his life in this city. "When the Almighty was yet with me, when my children were about me."

☞ Batavia, N. Y., and Bloomfield, Michigan, papers please copy.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, 1862.

The street has been full of exciting and doleful rumors of riots in New York, Washington, and elsewhere, and the revolt of McClellan's army consequent on his removal; but up to this writing—6 p. m.—we have been unable to trace them to any reliable source. They have most likely been started by the designing or the thoughtless, to create a sensation. The temper of Wall street shows no apprehensions of trouble. There gold opened at 33¼ and sunk to 32¾. What the market was after the board, our late dispatches will show, if anything special occurred.

The usual price for gold among our brokers was 30. Some, under the influence of the morning dispatches, may have paid more in the early part of the day, but the market soon receded to 31.

New York exchange is closer. The bankers now pay par for bank drafts, and sell at ¼ premium. Nearly if not quite all of them are glad to keep up a supply by paying par.

Silver was bought at 24 per cent. premium.

Old Demand Treasury Notes were bought by the brokers at 26 per cent. premium.

MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

Affairs in the money market continue to work smoothly, with a moderate amount of business. Rates of exchange on Saturday were the same as previously noted, viz: par@½ premium buying, and ¾ per cent. premium selling. The offerings of eastern paper were larger on Saturday than earlier in the week, and in consequence of this exchange was plenty.

Gold was irregular, buying rates varying from 28 to 30 per cent. premium. Silver 23. Old Demand Notes 24.

CINCINNATI.—The *Gazette* of this morning has the following:

The demand for money on Saturday was quite limited, and the market remained easy for good paper, rates of interest ranging from 8@10 per cent. Call and short loans were obtainable at 6@8 per cent. Gold was firm at 28@30 premium, buying. There was a counter demand for all that bankers were able to supply at 31 prem. buying, and Demand Notes brought 23@25. There was a continued good demand for Kentucky currency. The nominal buying rate was 1 prem., but there are orders in market as high as 3 prem. Missouri banks in good credit are 1 prem., and the Bank of the State of Indiana at ¼ prem. Exchange was in good demand, but there being a free supply the wants of the consumers were freely supplied at par. The buying rate was ¼ discount. We quote:

	Buying.		Selling.	
New York	¼ dis.		par.	
Gold	28@30	prem.	32	prem.
Silver	23@25	prem.	27	prem.
Demand Notes	23@25	prem.		

CHICAGO, AND ALTON, R. R. CO.—The following is the weekly statement of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Through Line, from November 1st to the 7th, 1862, inclusive:

	1862.	1861.
Passengers	$9,001 95	$4,555 75
Freight	17,830.18	14,728.61
Sundries	815.33	815.53
Total	$27,647.46	$20,099.89
Increase in 1862	$7,547.77	
Total this month to date	$27,647 46	$20,099 69
Total since 1st January	$1,034,179.10	$934,014.42

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.—The *Journal of Commerce* furnishes the following statement of the specie movements of New York from January 1 to October 30:

Specie in banks and sub treas., Jan. 1	$29 030,000
Received from California in 10 months	20,994,949
Foreign imports in 10 months	1,202,253
Gathered in from hoards in 10 months	39,126,456
Total	$90,351,658
Exported to foreign ports in 10 months	49,550,658
Leaves in banks and sub treas., Nov 1, '62	$40,801,000
" " " same time, '61	50,700,000
" " " same time, '60	27,900,000
" " " same time, '59	25,300,000

The Wisconsin Farm Mortgage.

[Money article of the New York Herald, 8th]

The farm mortgages of the old Milwaukee and Mississippi railroad are being rapidly settled on the basis proposed by the committee of July last, viz: ten per cent cash for the eight per cent mortgages, and twenty-five per cent cash for the ten per cent mortgages, and an assignment of stock and credits thereto belonging. This arrangement has yielded holders about forty per cent cash for eight per cent mortgages and about seventy per cent cash for ten per cent mortgages, which, it seems, is generally deemed more satisfactory than a prolonged litigation. The trust under which these settlements are made is understood to expire in January next. But few of the holders of these mortgages can be traced. Those who neglect attending to their interest in time may, in a few months, find that they have no other option left but to abide the farmers' good will to settle or to litigate to the bitter end, without benefit to either farmer or mortgage holder.

The Trouble in Canada About the American Currency.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

His Excellency the Governor-General, in Council, was pleased to lay before the Council a memorandum of this day's date from the Hon. the Minister of Finance, stating that it has been represented to his department that the paper currency authorized and made a legal tender by the United States government, has become greatly depreciated in value, and that the market value of goods in the several markets of the United States is based upon the nominal value of the said paper currency, and that the levying of duty upon this value so based is injurious to trade, and has the effect of making the duty so imposed greater than it would be if imposed upon the fair market value thereof, if such value was expressed in the standard currency of the United States which was the only legal currency in that country where the customs laws of this province were enacted.

His Excellency was pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that, with a view to remedy as far as possible the evils complained of, all invoices of goods purchased on and after the 1st day of November prox., in the United States, the prices of which are based upon such depreciated paper currency, shall upon the entry thereof, be accompanied by a certificate, under the hand and seal of a British Consul, showing the per centage of depreciation of American paper currency as compared with gold on the day of the date of such invoice; and that collectors of customs in this province be authorized to deduct the amount of such per centage of depreciation from the invoice, and compute the duties upon the amount remaining after such deduction.

WM. H. LEE, C. E. C.

New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, Nov. 10, 1862.

Second Board.—Stocks rather better.

Chi. & R. Island	81¼	Harlem	20¾
Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	54	Harlem pfd	49
Cleve. & Toledo	68¼	Reading	76¾
Galena & Chicago	84¼	Mich. Cen	89¾
Cleve. & Pitts	42	Ill. Cent. scrip	79¾
Mich. Southern	41¼	Del. & Hudson	114¾
Michigan Sou. gtd.	84¾	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st	106¾
Pacific Mail	119¾	Alton & T. Haute	
N. Y. Central	108¾	2d pfd	79
Erie	64¾	Erie 4th bds	100¾
Erie pfd	90¾	Missouri 6s	54½
Hudson	75¼	Ill. coup. bds '63	101¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

U. S. 6s '81…103@103¼ | 7 3-10 T. Notes 104@104¼

MONEY MARKET.—Money more active at 5@6c on call, and 5½@6c for strictly prime paper.

Sterling exchange firmer. Quotations 144@145¼ for merchants,' and 146@147 for banker's bills.

American gold firmer, opening at 33@33¼.

New York Weekly Bank Statement.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, Nov. 10.

Decrease in loans	$147,061
Increase in specie	814,332
Decrease in circulation	15,407
Decrease in deposits	14,756,13

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, November 10, 1862.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

	Flour. brls.	Wheat. bu.	Corn bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Bri'y. bu.
Canal	1300	....	58761	....	....	66
G & C U R R	2 96	11393	10466	10000	353	2388
R I R R	1770	8400	9800	....	700	....
I C R R	780	10650	23500	2000	730	550
C B & Q R R	815	4550	17935	655	1125	....
N W R R	3818	13111	384	6600	1459	....
A & St L R R	4.0	2450	4550	350	....	....
Total	10979	50494	134686	19606	4387	3304

	Hides lbs.	High-wines. brls.	Tallow. lbs.	Beef Cattle.	Grass Seed. lbs	Live Hogs No
Canal	....	....	....	....	6030	....
G & C U R R	6950	....	....	....	....	360
R I R R	3800	....	....	22	....	789
I C R R	10840	....	....	96	7390	150
C B & Q R R	1398	....	....	342	3020	3889
C & N W	2790	....	....	52	175	250
A & St L R R	14842	50	....	197	4240	1043
Total	73648	50	....	739	20825	6491

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, LAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar bu.
To Buffalo	3000	13500	106050	....	....	....
To Oswego	....	17500	48150	....	....	....
To other ports	....	....	1550	....	....	....
Total	3000	31000	156650	....	....	....

There was a moderate inquiry for wheat to-day and prices ruled steady, closing firm after the receipts of New York dispatches. No. 2 Red Winter sold at 94@95c; No. 1 Spring at 89@90c; amber Iowa at 95c; No. 2 Spring at 76@77c; Rejected Red at 90@91c, and Rejected Spring at 66@69c. There are orders here for flour from Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, but the scarcity of cars prevents purchases at present, and the market is quiet and without change.

The demand for Corn was light and the market ruled dull at a decline of ½@1c per bushel. About 137,000 bushels, all grades, changed hands at 29½c for Canal Mixed and 30½@31c for High Mixed afloat; 29@30c for Mixed and 26½@27c for Rejected in store.

Oats were in good demand at a further improvement of ½c per bushel, sales being made at 33@33¼c for No. 1 in store. Rye was steady at 46c. Barley was in good request both by brewers and shippers and the market ruled firm. Cooperage quiet and easier. Provisions inactive. Lard dull. Highwines nominal at 31½@32½c. Seeds quiet and steady. Hides firm. Potatoes in limited supply.

Lake freights are quiet at Saturday's rates. Engagements were made at 12c for corn to Saginaw, 14½@15½c for corn and 16c for wheat to Buffalo; 22c for wheat to Oswego, and 23c for corn to Ogdensburgh.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, 1862.

FREIGHTS—Steady at Saturday's rates. The engagements were as follows: To Buffalo; bark City of Buffalo, corn at 14¼c; schrs Col. Ellsworth, Parana, F. T. Barney, Consuelo and Condor, corn at 15c; prop Free State, corn at 15½c; brig C. S. Hutchings, wheat at 16c. To Ogdensburgh; schr Morning Light, corn at 23c. To Oswego; schr Merrimac, wheat at 22c. To Saginaw; schr Monsoon, corn at 12c.

FLOUR—Received, 10,979 brls. Shipped, 3,000 brls. Market quiet and unchanged. The transactions were: 200 brls "Staunton" and 100 brls "Everybody's" winter on private terms; 200 brls "Bartlett's XX" spring extra at $5.25; 200 brls "Chicago Mills" and 100 brls "Key City" do at $5 00; 100 brls (brand not named) spring extra at $4 80; 71 brls "Henderson" and 200 brls good spring extra at $4.50; 250 brls "Prairie State" and 70 brls "Plass" winter super at $4 25—all delivered.

WHEAT—Received, 50,494 bu. Shipped, 31,000 bu. Firm and steady at Saturday's prices. Sales were: 2,500 bu No 2 Red at 94c; 11,000 bu do at 94½c; 900 bu do at 95c; 1,000 bu No 1 Spring (in Munn & Scott's) at 92c; 4,000 bu do (in Munn & Scott's) at 93c; 300 bu Amber Iowa at 95c; 7,000 bu No 1 Spring at 90c; 5,000 bu do at 89c; 4,000 bu No 2 Spring at 79c; 3,700 bu do at 77c; 1,000 bu do at 78c; 5,000 bu Rejected Red at 90c; 1,000 bu do at 90½c; 1,200 bu do at 90½c; 2,000 bu do at 91c; 4,800 bu Rejected Spring at 66c; 3,000 bu do at 67c; 1,000 bu do at 67½c; 1,400 bu do (in Munn & Scott's) at 69c—all in store; 1,200 bu Rejected Spring at 71c afloat; 155 bags Red Winter at 96c on track; 400 bu no grade winter at 65c on track.

CORN—Received, 134,686 bu, shipped 156,650 bu. Market dull and ½@1c lower. Sales were, 63,000 bu Mixed Canal at 29½c afloat; 15,000 bu High Mixed at 30½c afloat; 5,000 bu do at 31c afloat; 8,600 bu mixed at 29c; 19,000 bu do at 29½c; 12,000 bu do at 29c; 22,000 bu Rejected at 27c; 400 bu do at 26½c.

OATS—Received 19,606 bu. In good demand and ½c better. Sales, 23,000 bu No. 1 at 33c; 4,000 bu do at 33½c; 6,000 bu do at 33¼c—all in store.

RYE—Received 4,387 bu. Market steady. Sales, 2,400 bu No. 1 at 46c in store.

BARLEY—Firm with a good local and shipping demand. Sales were, 100 bags at 75c on track; 75 bags at 84c on track; 94 bags at 88c on track; 1,100 bu at 90c delivered; 150 bags 95c on track; 400 bu at $1.00 on track.

PROVISIONS—Holders of mess pork were rather firmer on account of the advance in gold, but there are no transactions to report, and we must still quote it nominal at $10 00 for country, and $10.50 for city packed. Lard was dull and easier, with sales of 50 tierces city kettle rendered at 8½c.

HIGHWINES—The offerings at 32½c were liberal, but buyers refused to pay over 31½@32c.

TALLOW—Quiet and easy. Sales 24 brls country at 9c.

GREASE—In fair demand. Sales 16 tierces Yellow at 6¼c.

COOPERAGE—Dull and drooping. Sales 300 Pork brls at $1.75 on track. Lard Tierces are nominal at $2.10@2.15.

MILL STUFF—Firm and in good demand. Sales 8 tons Bran at $8.00 on track.

SALT—Quiet and easier. Sales 500 brls Fine at $3.60 del. Liverpool Ground Alum is nominal at $2.70@2.75.

BUTTER—In good request and steady. Sales 46 pkgs good at 15c; 37 pkgs at 15½c; 66 pkgs at 14c; 18 pkgs common at 12c.

TIMOTHY SEED—Quiet and unchanged. Sales 600 bushels at $1.60.

HIDES—Firm and steady at 5½@6c for Green; 7@8c for Green Salted; 13@14c for Dry Salted; and [illegible]@16c for Dry Flint.

POTATOES—In good demand and light supply. Sales 400 bu Peachblows at 67½c on track.

POULTRY—Quiet. We quote Live Chickens at $1.25@1.50 ℔ dozen. Turkeys 5@6c ℔ lb.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, 1862.

BEEF CATTLE—Received yesterday, 739 head. The following table shows about the number sold at the various yards, with the range of prices:

	Sold.	Range of prices
Pittsburgh Yards	226	$1 50@2 25
Mich. Southern Yards	200	1.80@2.25
Sherman's Yards	289	1.50@3.50

Transactions to-day were confined to packers and government contractors, at $1 50@2 50 per 100 lbs gross, for medium and common grade cattle. There being no extra or good qualities of stock in the yards, operators on eastern account were doing nothing. The market closed dull. We quote the following sales:

70 Beeves averaging	979 lbs at	$2.15
19	1100	2 25
16	1086	2.45
47	1187	2 50
15	1046	1 50
17	1093	2.00
15	653	1 80
35	1116	2.25
71	1090	2 00
61	1073	2.00
40	1029	1.85

HOGS—The market opened firm and active under a fair demand from shippers and packers, and some 2,500 head were sold at prices fully up to Saturday's quotations. We note the following sales:

Hogs.	Avg.	Price	Hogs.	Avg.	Price
182	[illegible]	$3 65	156	262	$3 35
304	273	3.35	190	289	3 40
46	318	3.70	222	306	3 70
100	279	3 45	146	256	3 45
46	289	3 45	30	286	3 65
117	209	3.50	119	245	3 10

SHEEP—Received to-day 686 head. The market closing quiet at Saturday's quotations.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—HOPS—Firm at 18@24c for new.

FLOUR—10c higher, with more doing—part on speculation. Sales 16,900 brls. at $5 95@6.05 for super state; $6 30@6 35 for extra state; $5 95@6 05 for super western; $6 30@6 50 for common to good extra western; $6 95@7.00 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $7 10@8.25 for trade brands, market closing heavy with holders more disposed to realize. Canadian flour in better request, and 10c advance. Sales of 1,800 brls at $6.30@6 40 for common; $6.50@8 25 for good to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady at $4 75@5 50. Corn meal firm. Sales 400 brls. caloric at $4 25.

WHISKY—Without material change. Sales 500 brls. at 37c, and trifling lots at 37½c, and at the close 100 brls. sold at 36½c.

GRAIN—Wheat excited and 2@3c higher, with good demand in part speculative. Market, however, closed heavy, with holders more disposed to realize. Sales 19,700 bu. Chicago spring at $1 19@1 19; 48,000 bu. Milwaukee club at $1.26@1 33; 23,000 bu. amber Iowa at $1 34@1 37; 98,000 bu. winter red western at $1.40@1 45; 89,000 bu. amber Michigan at $1.45@1 48; 7,050 bu. red and amber state at $1 40@1 46; 7,000 bu. common white Indiana at $1.48; 31,500 bu. white Michigan at $1 5[illegible]@1.59; 6,000 bu. unsound Chicago spring at $1 05. Rye quiet and firm at 78@82c for western; 88@92c for state. Barley scarce and brings full prices. Sales 1,150 bu. Canadian at state at $1.50@1 55; market 1c better, with more doing, part on speculation. Sales 216,000 bu. at 72@73c for shipping mixed western; 67@70c for eastern; 60@66c for damaged and heated; 75@75c for western yellow—market closing heavy. Oats firmer, with moderate business doing at 61@64c for common to prime.

GROCERIES—Coffee firmer and in better demand. Sales 1,000 bags Rio at 31c; and 2,000 bags Maracaibo at 30c. Sugar, raw, quiet. Sales 100 hhds New Orleans at 10½@11; and by auction 500 hhds do at 9½@12½c; the latter price for white. Molasses quiet. Sales 30 hhds Porto Rico at prices not transpired; and by auction 335 hhds New Orleans at 35@48c; 50 hhds choice Porto Rico at 49c.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues dull, but prices are generally without quotable change. Sales 700 brls, at $12 56½@12 62½ for mess, closing at latter price; $12 50@13 00 for prime mess; $1 50 for prime. Beef quiet and unchanged. Sales, 1,100 brls, at $5 50@7 00 for country prime; $8 00@10.75 for country mess; $12 00@13.75 for repacked mess; $14 50@14 00 for mess. Prime mess beef dull and prices nominal. Beef hams quiet and unchanged. Cut meats steady at 3¾@4c for shoulders and 7½c for hams. Bacon sides inactive. Lard in better demand. Market firmer and prices without change. Sales, 2,800 brls. at 9¾@10¾c, including 2,000 brls. deliverable in December and January on private terms. Butter firm and in fair demand at 15@20c for Ohio and 20@23c for state. Cheese firm at 9@14c.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED……Nov. 10.

Stmr Comet, Pabst, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop G Meare, Blodgett, Lincoln, sundries.
Prop J Barber, Perrett, Grand Haven, 110 m lumber, 148 pkgs woodware.
Prop City of Madison, Litts, Oswego, 3,070 bags salt, sundries.
Prop Cleveland, Reed, Ogdensburgh, 487 brls salt, sundries.
Prop Empire, Richardson, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Prop Nile, Hunt, Buffalo, 148 tons salt.
Prop Free State, Rounds, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Detroit, Robertson, Goderich, sundries.
Prop Allegheny, Boynton, Sarnia, 180 m lumber, 180 m staves.
Prop B J Wade, Goldsmith, Collingwood.
Prop Sun, Jones, Collingwood, 300 m lumber.
Bark Parana, Carpenter, Buffalo, 216 tons salt.
Bark Southampton, McKinty, Sarnia, 117 cds wood, 54 brls fish.
Schr Mary, Spratt, Grand Haven, 145 m lumber.
Schr Spartan, Smith, Grand Haven, 55 m lumber.
Schr C North, MaGraw, Sheboygan, 86 cds wood.
Schr Transit, Hoeg, Sheboygan, 50 m lumber.
Schr G F Foster, Hansen, Muskegon, 75 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr L C Irwin, Ruger, Muskegon, 75 m lumber.
Schr Odin, Blanchard, Muskegon, 30 m lumber, 40 m lumber.
Schr Antelope, Williams, White Lake, 60 m lumber.
Schr Consuelo, Hearns, Cleveland, 200 tons coal.
Schr Ironsides, Wadsworth, Presque Isle, 400 tons coal.
Schr St James, Shea, Presque Isle, 330 tons coal.
Schr Belle, Edwards, Manitowoc, 50 m lumber, 350 m shingles.
Schr J S Wallace, Lawrence, Sheboygan, 48 cds wood.
Schr Josephine Dresden, Finnegan, Greenbush, 40 m lumber, 35 cds wood.
Schr F T Barney, Moffett, Buffalo, 349 brls salt, 500 brls water lime.
Schr L Ludington, Stubbs, Buffalo, 130 m lumber.
Schr Monsoon, Young, Buffalo, 125 m lumber.
Schr Gertrude, Mayes, Buffalo, 210 m lumber.
Schr Muskegon, McVea, Pulcifer's Pier, 65 cds wood.

CLEARED……Nov. 10.

Sch Comet, Hadet, Two Rivers, sundries.
Schr Cleveland, Anderson, Ontonagon sundries.
Prop Wenona, Conkey, Buffalo, 3,0[illegible]0 bals flour, 56 pigs led.
Prop Michigan, Chapman, Ogdensburg, 1,000 brls flour.
Prop Oneida, Hinckley, Buffalo, 2,000 bu wheat.
Prop Ontonagon, Wilkins, Goderich, 3,988 brls flour, sundries, 1,065 brls pork.
Prop Barber, Perret, Grand Haven.
Prop Empire, Richardson, Ogdensburgh, 3,000 bu corn, 700 brls flour.
Prop Cleveland, Reed, Ogdensburgh, 200 brls flour.
Prop Free State, Rounds, Buffalo, 2,000 bu corn, 2,000 brls flour.
Prop Fountain City, Pease, Buffalo, 3,500 brls flour.
Prop Nile, Hunt, Buffalo, 5,500 brls flour.
Prop Racine, Arthur, Buffalo, 800 brls flour, 4,000 brls beef, 297 brls tallow.
Brig Powhattan, Foster, Oswego, 10,775 bu wheat.
Brig Commerce, Dick, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn.
Bark Republic, Carey, Ogdensburgh, 16,200 bu wheat.
Bark Naomi, Hall, Buffalo, 20,000 bu Corn.
Bark E C S Moore, Peshtigo, 1,000 bu corn, 3,000 bu oats, 50 brls Oil, 70 brls pork.
Bark Andrew Stevens, Hunter, Point Colborne, 19,150 bu wheat.
Bark Niagara, Meier, Point Colborne, 30,000 bu oats.
Bark Alexander, Meier, Toronto, 20,650 bu corn.
Bark Canada, Duncanson, Toronto, 25,500 bu oats.
Bark City of Buffalo, Banner, Buffalo, 21,000 bu corn.
Bark Orphan Boy, Morrison, Buffalo, 21,000 bu corn.
Bark S D Woodruff, Flett, Port Colborne, 17,000 bu wheat.
Bark Plymouth, Flett, Port Colborne, 17,000 bu wheat.
Bark Advance, Muir, Port Colborne, 20,000 bu corn.
Schr White Squall, Pratt, Oswego, 14,000 bu wheat.
Schr Oneida Chief, Fitzgerald, Cape Vincent, 15,000 bu corn.
Schr Plover, McLeod, Buffalo, 18,000 bu wheat.
Schr R Campbell, O'Neil, Collingwood, 15,000 bu corn.
Schr Live Oak, Landen, Goderich, 9,700 bu wheat.
Schr Tom Wrang, Gordon, Port Colborne, 9,100 bu wheat.
Schr Monsoon, Young, Saginaw City, 7,000 bu corn.
Schr Wild Rover, Fountain, Oswego, 13,775 bu corn.
Schr Plymouth Rock, Patten, Oswego, 14,300 bu corn.
Schr Thornton, Turner, Oswego, 15,9[illegible]0 bu corn.
Schr Condor, Robinson, Buffalo, 12,000 bu corn.
Schr Success, Gilmore, Buffalo, 21,000 bu corn.
Schr C Harrison, Leigh, Manistee, 2,000 bu corn, 1,200 bu oats, 10 brls flour.
Schr Robt B Campbell, Harris, Oconto, 1,000 bu corn, 1,900 bu oats, 30 brls beef, 30 brls pork.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED…..November 8.

Robt Holmes, Ottawa, 5,7[illegible] bu corn.
S m Merriam, Utica, 5,4[illegible] bu corn.
Laura Ann, Ottawa, 5,300 bu corn.
Ericsson, Ottawa, 5,400 bu corn.
Ianthe, Morris, 5,400 bu corn.
Tide, LaSalle, 5,100 bu corn.
Alexander, Lockport, 5,100 bu corn.
[illegible], [illegible], 5,[illegible] bu corn.
Deer Park, Utica, 5,000 bu corn.
Harrington, Marseilles, 5,500 bu corn.
Australia, LaSalle, 5,600 bu corn.
McNallie, Morris, 5,[illegible] bu corn, 134 bu seeds.

CLEARED.....November 8.

Acadia, LaSalle, 66 m ft lumber, 143,680 lbs salt.
Angola, LaSalle, 12 m ft lumber, 15 m siding, 50 m shingles, 210,000 lbs salt.
Alabama, LaSalle, 261,480 lbs salt, 100 m shingles.
Jas Patrick, Ottawa, 51,000 ft lumber.
Salina, LaSalle, 332,000 lbs salt.
Arkona, LaSalle, 312,600 lbs salt.
Garibaldi, LaSalle, 136 tons pig iron.
Humboldt, Joliet, 60,797 ft lumber.
E R Hooper, LaSalle, 13 m lumber, 60 m shingles, 19,843 lbs sundries.
Arcadia, Morris, 72 m lumber.
Clarinda, DuPage, 61,426 ft lumber.
Queen City, LaSalle, 32,000 ft lumber, 5 m siding.
Progress, LaSalle, 300,000 lbs salt.
George L. Taylor, Juliet, 34,000 ft lumber, 60 m shingles.
Atlanta, LaSalle, 128,000 ft lumber.
Golden State, LaSalle, 210,000 lbs salt, 65,000 lbs bark, 100 m shingles, 12,536 ft siding.
Acme, LaSalle, 735 brls salt, 3,670 ft lumber, 2 m shingles.
Shamrock, LaSalle, 265,280 lbs salt, 150 brls potatoes, 100 m shingles.
Pacific, LaSalle, 100,100 ft lumber.
Prairie State, LaSalle, 312,630 lbs salt.
Prairie Chief, LaSalle, 89,694 ft lumber, 5,188 ft siding.
Angola, LaSalle, 12 m ft lumber, 15 m siding, 50 m shingles, 210,000 lbs salt.

MARINE NEWS.

VESSELS PASSING DETROIT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Nov. 10.

UP—Prop. Hunter, Rocket.

DOWN—Prop. Empire State; bark Massillon, Colton, Nichols, Fleece, Ocean Wave; schr. Starlight, Ellen Williams, Poland, Quickstep and Star of Hope.

To Rent.

TO RENT.—Furnished Rooms to rent with or without board, at 285 State street, (up-stairs.) no10-x98-3t

TO RENT.—First class Residence, Marble Front, No 31 Washington street. Recently occupied by Dr. Boone. Possession given immediately. Apply at No. 21 Market street, in Lind's Block, of FORD & NORTON. no4-v903-2w

TO RENT—Brick Store and Basement, 238 Washington street—well suited and located for any light manufacturing or retail business. Possession given at any time. Apply on premises to W. T. WOODSON. no4-v914-1w

FOR RENT OR SALE WITH FURNITURE.—I wish to sell or rent immediately my residence in the village of Evanston. The house is fine,

Convenient and Well Built,

The ground spacious and beautiful, fronting the Lake East and the Park North, shaded with native fancy and fruit trees, with great profusion of flowery shrubs small fruit and berries. If sold or rented, possession given immediately. Inquire of A. C. STEWART, West Branch Post Office, corner of Randolph and Halstead streets, Chicago. oc18-v614-2w

TO RENT.—I shall have ready for occupancy on or about November 1st, six dwellings, situated on the corner of West Madison and Peoria streets. They have good cellars and all modern improvements. Any information desired in regard to them by parties desiring to rent, can be obtained of me at any office. H. H. BRYANT, No. 11 Dickey's Building, opposite Tremont House. oc14-v317-1m

TO RENT—New and second hand

PIANOS.

A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons at wholesale and retail. Orders from abroad promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, No. 99 Clark street. ja16-k780-1y

TO RENT AND FOR SALE, PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

Allowance made for hire if purchased. All kinds of instruments repaired. Tuning promptly attended to. I do not rent to go into the country. WM. H. PROSSER, 130 Clark street.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

To Let, a new Store situated at the depot, in the Village of Marshall, (formerly Hanchettville), being about half way between Madison and Watertown, on the Milwaukee and Western Railway. The Store is 22 by 80 feet, two stories high, cellar under the whole, with horse shed attached, 20 by 80 feet.

Also, a Warehouse 28 by 100 feet, capable of holding 20,000 bushels of grain, with two setts of Fairbank Scales.

Also, a Lumber Yard at said depot. Said store will be let separate or all together. The subscribers believe it to be one of the best openings for a smart business man of moderate means in the State of Wisconsin. There has been about 300,000 bushels of wheat shipped from the station within the past twelve months. For further particulars apply to the subscribers at Madison, Wis.

SAMUEL MARSHALL,
WM. F. PORTER, or to
WM. F. LUM, near the premises,
MARSHALL & ILSLEY, Milwaukee,
E. I. TINKHAM, Chicago. no1-v831-1m

RIVER LOT—80 feet by 190, near Clark street bridge, North Side, to lease. W. WRIGHT, 78 Dearborn street. oc14-v297-1m

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Sheep for sale in lots to suit to purchasers. Sixteen hundred head of Stock Sheep for sale at J. B. WHITCOMB'S, ten miles from Bloomington, on the road to Cheney's Grove, McLean County. Also, eleven hundred head of sheep on the Cassady Farm, five miles south of Chatham, Sangamon County, Illinois. no5-x53-3t

FOR SALE—Very cheap, a good Horse, Buggy and Harness. Apply at No 81 Lake street. no5-v914-1w

FOR SALE—One Span of Draft Mules, seventeen hands high. Inquire at 218 South Water street. RAPPLEYE & SHELDON. no6-v975-1w

FOR SALE.—The very desirable First Class Iron Front Store, five stores and basement, with the lot on which it stands, No. 98 Randolph street, opposite the Matteson House. Terms liberal, and a bargain made to purchaser. Inquire of D. HORTON, No. 80 Randolph street. no6-v994-3w

FOR SALE—A Good Boiler,

SIXTY-FIVE HORSE POWER.

Can be seen in use. Apply at Caloric Grain Dryer. SYLVESTER MARSH & CO. no5-v886-2m

FOR SALE.

First-class Seven Octave Pianos.

One second hand ditto. One Bagatelle Board, with ivory balls and cues; one Portable Flouring Mill, with 21 in French burr stones; one Corn Sheller capable of shelling 2,000 bushels per day, for sale at 116 So. Dearborn street, by J. PRESTON. oc28-v738-1m

FOR SALE—**WAGON TAR**—In one and two gallons iron bound baskets, also in barrels the best and cheapest article in use for wagon and railroad axles threshing machines, and machinery generally. Liberal terms to the trade. For sale by GEORGE C. KING & CO., Sole agents for Manufactory of Western States, No. 12 S. Water st., Chicago. oc17-v439-1m

FOR SALE—Lands. To all wanting Farms—Large and thriving settlement of Vineland, mild climate, THIRTY MILES south of Philadelphia by railroad. RICH SOIL,

Produces Larger Crops,

Twenty acre tracts at from $15 to $20 per acre, payable within four years.

Good Business Openings—Good Society.

Hundreds are settling and making improvements. Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, Post Master, Vineland, Cumberland County, New Jersey. Letters answered. Papers containing full information will be sent free. no1-u973-1m

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE,

Lots No. nine (9), ten (10) and eleven (11), in Block numbered three (3), and Lots numbered two (2), in Block numbered four (4); all in Butler, Wright & Webster's Addition to Chicago. One or two thousand dollars will be paid in exchange for improved property on the South Side. Apply to O. R. KEITH, Nos 45 and 47 Lake street. oct11-v234-1m

Lost.

LOST.—An Iron Grey Horse, white face, right hind leg white, and had on a hemp halter, a two year old next spring. The finder fairly dealt with by leaving the Horse to HENRY MEYER, West Randolph street. no4-v978-1wd&1tw

Carriage Makers.

BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES.—We have on hand and are constantly making up from A No 1 stock, and by experienced workmen, a variety of the latest and most approved styles of

OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES,

Phætons, Road and Business Wagons, which we offer for sale at reasonable rates. Orders for any style of vehicle filled at short notice in a workmanlike manner. We invite the trade to an inspection of the style and quality of our work

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

A Four Seated Family Rockaway,

Of good style, suitable for one or two horses, for sale at our factory,

Corner State and Twelfth streets.

oc16-v410-1m H. & G. N. WILLETS.

Broom Corn.

BROOM CORN EXCHANGE.

We invite consignments of

BROOM CORN,

Have AMPLE STORAGE, make advances, and offer

Special Inducements

By giving our patrons the benefit of prices paid by consumers in the EAST AND CANADA. All enquiries promptly answered.

RAPPLEYEA & SHELDON, Commission Merchants, 218 South Water st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We have appointed

Messrs. Hoyt, Peirce & Co.,

Our General Agents for the Northwest. All orders for our goods will be filled by them

AT OUR NEW YORK PRICES,

FREIGHT ADDED.

A. M. BININGER & CO.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1, 1862.

We have for sale at New York prices, freight added,
200 cases Bininger's London Dock Gin.
300 cases Bininger's Old Tom Gin.
500 cases Bininger's genuine Wines, pts and qts.
500 cases Bininger's genuine Cognac Brandy, pts & qts.
200 cases Bininger's Old Kentucky Bourbon.
200 cases Bininger's Old Times Rye.
100 cases Bininger's Wheat Tonic.
100 cases Bininger's Wild Bitters.
100 cases Bininger's Apple Cordial.
50 cases Strawberry and Raspberry Brandy.
50 cases Blackberry Wine.
100 cases California Wines
100 baskets Piper Heidsick Champaigne.
50 cases Curacoa.
50 doz. Stone Jugs Peppermint Cordial.
500 doz. Scotch Ale, Stone Jugs.
500 doz. London Porter.
25 doz. Absinthe.
[illegible] Brandy.
[illegible] pipes Holland Gin, (favorite brands.)
200 brls. Kentucky and Pennsylvania Whisky.
50 brls. Old Maryland Rye Whisky.
50 brls. Dan'l. Lawrence Rum, 1842.
50 brls. New Jersey Apple Brandy.
10 brls. Cherry Brandy.
10 puncheons Scotch and Irish Whisky.
10 puncheons St. Croix and Jamaica Rum.
75 packages Port, Sherry and Madeira Wine.
All the above goods are of the

MOST RELIABLE BRANDS,

Were purchased before the advance, and will be sold pure.

HOYT, PEIRCE & CO.,

147 South Water Street, Chicago.

P. S.—Druggists are particularly invited to an examination of our stock. oc23-v983-1m

250 HHDS. NEW ORLEANS SUGARS—Common to choice in store and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANEY, 11 South Water street.

Wanted.

WANTED—A situation as Housekeeper, by a lady who can give good reference. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Tribune Office. no10-x59-3t

WANTED—A Dog that will bring game out of the water. A liberal price will be paid for the same. Address Post Office Box 28. no10-x58-3t

WANTED—A Book-Keeper. A young man who is thoroughly capable of attending to counting house work and checking goods. Address "J. W.," at this office, and state salary. Must have good reference. no10-x84-3t

WANTED—A Wet Nurse for a Boy child. Must take him to her home and be as near as possible a mother to him. Terms must be moderate. A woman in the country preferred. Address W. G. BERNARD, care of Chicago Tribune. no5-x85-3t

WANTED—A Sewing Machine. Any one having a good Sewing Machine for sale cheap can find a purchaser by addressing "D." Post Office Box 1486. Wheeler & Wilson's preferred. no8-244-3w

WANTED—A purchaser for a

Flouring Mill and Residence

In the city of Ottawa, Ill. The Mill is of the first class, runs by water, three run of French burs, power for two, and is well arranged for merchant and custom work. The residence consists of two lots, two houses and stabling, many ornamental trees, fruit trees, shrubbery, etc. Will take one-half in improved land. Inquire of the subscriber on the premises, or to

WM. EDMONDS, INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, Board of Trade Buildings, Chicago. L. R. SAMPLE. no6-x83-3t

WANTED.

HORSES WANTED.

500 Cavalry Horses, at the Phoenix Stables, corner of State and Adams streets, for which I will pay the highest prices in cash on delivery. WILLIAM PATRICK. no8-x85-1w

WANTED—Ladies' and gentlemen's Cast-Off Clothing; also, second-hand Furniture, Carpets and Jewelry, for which I will pay the highest price. Please call on MORRIS PFLAUM, 91 Wells street, or address Post Office Box 1190. Ladies attended by Mrs. PFLAUM. The above articles for sale at 91 Wells street, between Randolph and Washington street, Chicago, Ill. oc6-v35-3m

WANTED—Boarding. A gentleman and wife wish for a furnished suit of rooms, in a place where there are but few boarders, for which a liberal price will be paid. Wabash or Michigan avenue prefered. Address Post Office Box 2469. no7-x3-3w

WANTED—By the Illinois Central Railroad Company, several Machinists and Boiler Makers. Apply to S. J. HAYES, Superintendent Machinery, Chicago Shops; DAVID OXLEY, Centralia; or E. F. NOYES, Amboy, Ill. no7-x13-1w

WANTED—Agents. $30 per month and all expenses paid! We will pay the above price to honest, active agents, or allow a liberal commission for selling the STAR SEWING MACHINE. Retail price, $15. We have agents whose commissions average $100 per month. Particulars sent free. Send for Circular. J. O. JARVIS & CO., P. O. Drawer 5809, Chicago, Ill. no7-x2-3w

WANTED.—$10,000 to $20,000. Wanted a Partner with a cash capital in a Wholesale Business in this city, which presents one of the best opportunities to be found to engage in a safe, permanent paying business, and where everything will be found satisfactory. None but principals and who have capital treated with. Apply to "M. S.," Post Office Box 885. no7-x16-1w

WANTED—To purchase, a good paying first-class RAILROAD RESTAURANT. Address Box 32, West Milton, Wis. no6-v983-1w

WANTED—A School in the country by a late Refugee from the tyranny of Jeff Davis, where board can be obtained for himself and wife. Born in Massachusetts. Has had twelve years experience, and can give the best of reference. Address "R. T.," care of Mr. H. Clow, Plainfield, Ill. no5-v947-1wd-1tw

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn St., opposite the new Post Office.

SITUATIONS FOR DOMESTIC HELP

No girl sent from the office unless able to furnish satisfactory reference from former employer. Parties can obtain same by applying as above or addressing Mrs. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 3245. no1-v879-1m

WANTED—1000 Agents to sell CLARK'S INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL. Sample sent by mail for 30 cents; 1 dozen for $2.00. MAGIC CURRENCY CASE sent by mail on receipt of 10 cents. RUBBER HEAD PENCIL—price 10 cents by mail, post paid. Send stamp for Circular. R. R. LANDON, Agent, No. 88 Lake street, opposite the Tremont House. no5-v879-1m

WANTED—Agents. Good active Canvassers wanted in every County in the West, to canvass for "THE HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR," by JOHN S. C. ABBOTT—$50 to $300 per month is to be made. Address CLARKE & CO., Springfield, Ill. no1-v840-1m

WANTED.

500 BBLS. SORGHUM,

For which we will pay the highest market price. T. M. TURLAY & CO., Commission Merchants, 179 South Water street. no1-v843-2w

WANTED—Chicago City Bonds. We will pay 109 and interest for any part of fifty thousand Chicago City seven per cent. Bonds. C. C. PARKS & CO., Bankers, Corner of Lake and Dearborn streets. oc28-v782-1m

WANTED—A situation as Governess, by a young lady who is qualified for the position, and is competent to teach Drawing and Painting. Address "S. A.," P. O. Box 2336. oc28-v545-2w

AGENTS WANTED—From $50 to $300 per month is made and "no humbug" in circulating the first volume of Headley's History of the GREAT REBELLION, published in both English and German languages, with over sixty first class steel engravings. For terms, &c., apply immediately or send stamp to E. B. & R. C. TREAT, 121 Washington street, Chicago, Ill., Box 4707. oc14-v325-1m

WANTED.—100 men wanted for the First Regular Cavalry, (the old First Dragoons) NOTICE—Volunteers who are now serving can also be enlisted for this Regiment, (see General Orders No. 154, dated Washington, Oct. 9th, 1862. For information concerning pay, bounty, &c., inquire at the Office, 204 South Clark street. oc9-v185-1m

WANTED, 500 AGENTS, to sell the largest, best and cheapest PRIZE PACKAGES in the world, containing one of our great combination checker boards, chess men and checkers, and Hoyle's rules for the game of chess. A novel and an interesting package in great demand among the soldiers. Send for Circulars. C. M. DUNN & CO., 134 Clark street, Chicago. je14-z790-5m

WANTED—Agents. Our great

NEW PRIZE PACKAGE,

Now ready and in wonderful demand.

A decided NOVELTY, unlike any other package ever sold; contains a greater variety of STATIONERY and more new and useful articles; splendid JEWELRY, and one of our great combined CHECKER BOARDS, CHESS MEN and CHECKERS. $15 per day made easy. ☞ Send for circulars and be convinced. C. M. DUNN & CO., 134 Clark street, Chicago, Illinois. se19-z540-2m

WANTED—Canvassers to solicit Subscriptions to New and Popular Illustrated Books. The highest commission paid ever offered in the West. Also a few Lady Canvassers wanted. Apply to C. J. WARD, 128 Lake street, Chicago. Agent for London Printing and Publishing Company. oc16-v381-1m

WANTED.—Eight or ten good Coopers can find permanent employment and good pay by applying to HIRAM WALKER, Windsor, Canada West. oc8-v188-1m

WANTED.—Persons requiring help, to call at the Emigrant and Employment Office, 169 Clark street, Methodist Episcopal Church Block, where may be found male and female help for city and country. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Post Office Box 1643. STEWART HAMILTON. Persons with good references wanting respectable situations, may find such at this office. au18-0663-3m

WANTED—Agents to canvas for the forthcoming History of the Civil War in America, by JOHN S. C. ABBOTT, (author of the Life Napoleon, History of the French Revolution, Monarchs of Continental Europe, &c.) Agents will find this a rare selling book. Terms liberal. Apply for territory to O. F. GIBBS, 134 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 208. ap28-z633-1y

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No 189 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Country orders punctually attended to. Post Office Box 1656. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance. de25-k89-1y

WANTED—Agents. Now ready the NEW HISTORICAL WAR MAP Prize Package. The Map put in this Package is worth 25 cents alone, but I put in twelve sheets of good paper, twelve envelopes, 1 pen and holder and one handsome prize of jewelry. No Package put up in this country worth half as much. Send stamp for circular. R. R. LANDON, Agent, No. 88 Lake street, opposite the Tremont House. Post Office Box 4132. oc9-v161-1m

WANTED—Agents.

JUST RECEIVED

Lloyd's New Steel Plate Railroad Map of the United States. Price 25 cents.

Lloyd's New Map of the United States, colored in Counties. Used by the Secretary of the Navy. Price 50 cents.

War Telegram Marking Map of Virginia, showing the movements of the army of the Potomac. Price 25 cents.

The above Maps mailed free to any part of the country on receipt of retail price. Send stamp for Circular. R. R. LANDON, Agent, No. 88 Lake street, opposite the Tremont House. no1-v830-1m

WANTED—One purchaser in each township for AIKIN'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE. From $10 to $20 profit per week can be earned on it by any man or woman. It will make 20,000 stitches a minute; will knit a pair of Stockings or Socks in fifteen minutes; makes a variety of Fancy Work, Shawls, Nubias, Head Dresses, Undersleeves, Clouds, Scoutags, Rigolets, Military Sashes, &c. We will give to one person in each township the exclusive right to use and sell the machine for one year in each township, which will enable them to earn the price paid for the machine easily and quickly. It is a wonderful machine, and every large family will have one. Price, $50. Secure your township. For circular with further and full particulars, call on or address (with stamp) BRANSON & ELLIOT, General Agents, 130 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. no11-x85-1m

WANTED.—AGENTS, SUTLERS, NEWS DEALERS,

PEDDLERS ATTENTION!

War Maps,

Lloyd's New United States Map,

Price fifty cents. Sent to any part of the country on receipt of price, post paid.

Stationery Packages,

10 different styles;

The best and cheapest put up in the West.

BROWNLOW'S GREAT BOOK

Retail price $1.25. Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price.

PORT FOLIOS, INK, INK STANDS.

☞ Over 5,000 New Maps just received. Agents send stamp for circular. Address, R. R. LANDON, Agent, 88 Lake street, opposite Tremont House. oc15-v843-1m

AGENTS.—A few good ones wanted, to attend every Fair and Camp Ground in the West, to sell the only good and warranted satisfactory Stationery Package put up in the country. A profit of from $3 to $15 per day insured every man. Pedlars and Sutlers supplied on all kinds. Send stamp for a catalogue, to J. H. JOHNSON, Agent, P. O. Box 4285, CHICAGO.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A large bedroom with board for a gentleman; also, day board for several gentlemen, at 65 Wabash avenue. no10-x87-3t

BOARDING.—A pleasant unfurnished front chamber, with board, for a gentleman and his wife; also, desirable accommodations for single gentlemen, at 256 West Randolph street. no7-x3-1w

BOARDING—Several suites of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, for families. Inquire at the Burnet House, No. 414 Clark street. GLASS & O. BRIGGS, Proprietors. oc30-v307-1m

ALL MEMBERS OF COMPANY A. 113 Regiment Illinois Volunteers, will report to me at the Hamilton House, North Clark street, by Monday, the 10th inst., or suffer the penalty of deserters. [no7-x36-4t] LIEUT. D. FERGUSON.

RAISING AND REMOVING.

J. S. McINTIRE

Has the best apparatus in the country for Removing Buildings. Address P. O. Box 1817, or call at No. 248 Ohio street, Chicago. no4-v913-1m

Auction Sales.

CLOSING SALE OF HARDWARE AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, Nov. 11th, at 9½ o'clock, we will close out the balance of

HARDWARE,

From the Administrator's Sale, with another lot invoice of a fine assorted stock, to which the attention of the trade is particularly invited. The stock must be closed out on the above day, without reserve, for cash, at our Auction Rooms, No. 54 Lake street. no10-x59-2t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON,

General Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE OF

100 Crates best White Crockery,

AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, Nov. 13th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms, No. 54 Lake street, 100 crates Crockery of the well-known manufacture of Challenor's, J. Furnival & Co., J. Edwards [illegible] and E. Pearson. Buyers can depend on the goods being precisely as represented, and our instructions are to sell every Crate without any reserve whatever. It will be found the best assorted invoice of the kind ever offered in this market. Samples on exhibition the day previous to the sale. Country dealers will be furnished Catalogue by applying to us. Terms of sale—60 and 90 days. Particulars in Catalogue. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. no5-v965

GORE, WILSON & CO.,

Auctioneers,

54 LAKE STREET,

Auction trade sales exclusively of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

We offer to the country trade desirable stocks of Boots, Shoes and Brogans at auction every TUESDAY and THURSDAY, at 10 A. M., promptly, and at private sale during the week. oc7-v86-3m GORE, WILSON & CO.

ALONZO HASTINGS,

GENERAL AUCTIONEER

And Commission Merchant,

Rooms, Nos. 103 and 105 Dearborn street, near Washington, Portland Block, Chicago, Ill.

Commodious vaults in connection for storage and security of rich goods. Particular attention paid to outside sales at private residences. ☞ Consignments solicited. Best of references given.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

Office, No. 46—Salesrooms, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill. mh23-n956-1y

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance commences at 7¾.

Engagement of the charming young actress,

MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,

Who will appear this TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 11th, in her entirely new play,

FANCHON; The Cricket,

Which has met with UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington and all cities wherever produced. It will be presented to the Chicago public with an excellent cast.

FANCHON…….MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL.

NEW SCENERY, by J. W. Wayhi.

STRANGE AND ORIGINAL MUSIC.

MECHANICAL ILLUSIONS,

Properties, Appointments and Thrilling Effects.

FRANKENSTEIN'S PANORAMA OF NIAGARA FALLS AND RAPIDS.

At BRYAN HALL, this afternoon, at [illegible] and to-night at eight o'clock. [illegible] and a half to see it all.) Tickets 25 cts; children 15 cts.

MABIE'S

WINTER GARDEN.

Zoological and Equestrian Entertainments,

On Washington street, (op. the Court House,)

Will open to the public on

Thursday Evening, Nov. 13th, 1862.

The predominating features of this establishment are:—The largest and best selected collection of WILD ANIMALS and BIRDS in the United States. The Double Den of Performing Animals introduced by the intrepid LANGWORTHY, the Lion King. The wonderful Gymnastic Elephants, performed by their trainer, STEWART CRAVEN. A superior Circus Troupe, comprising the best available talent in the country, headed by the great Australian Miracle,

JAMES MELVILLE.

A fine Stud of Ring Horses; YOUNG AMERICA, the Famus Trick Pony; and the Educated Mules.

The spacious Amphitheatre will be comfortably warmed, brilliantly illuminated, and provided with good seats, and every attention paid to the comfort and convenience of our patrons. The performances shall be void of a single objectionable feature and of a nature to meet the wants of a refined and intelligent community. Fresh novelties will be presented in rapid succession. Good order will be strictly maintained. Gentlemanly ushers in attendance.

For list of animals, programme of performances, &c. see Circulars and Bills of the day.

☞ Positively no improper characters admitted.

ADMISSION—Dress Circle, 50 cents; children under twelve years of age, half price—to Dress Circle only. Pit 25 cents—no half price.

☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 7½.

VAAS & DEAN'S LIGHT GUARD BAND.—Office, 47 Clark Street. Music furnished for Parties, Balls, Festivals, Concerts, Parades etc. This well known band has received from the East the latest new and fashionable Music, and has the most popular and favorite in the West, and has the most popular and favorite [illegible] A. J. VAAS, Leader. [oc28-v798-1m] A. T. DEAN.

MARTINE'S CHICAGO DANCING ACADEMY, Corner of Clark and Monroe sts. The appointments of the Academy are perfect and complete, the teachers are competent and attentive and will spare no pains to give entire satisfaction. A competent lady teacher will assist in all classes. Reserve especial attention for the ladies and children classes. The late dances will be introduced, and all dances systematically taught.

Weekly School Soirees, Tuesday evening.

The Academy (which has been remodeled and refitted, and is the largest and most elegant in the West) can be rented one evening in the week for select private parties. J. EDWIN MARTINE. oc16-v399-1m

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, 214 Wabash Avenue, between Adams and Jackson sts. Class open at all times for beginners. CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday night for scholars and friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars.

General Notices.

PREMIUM FUNDS WANTED.

We are paying a premium for notes of

Bank of the State of Indiana.

ALSO,

DEMAND NOTES, GOLD AND SILVER,

Wanted at Highest Market Rates.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO.,

BANKERS, corner Clark and Lake sts.

nc8-x39-3t

Worsteds!
Worsted Goods!
Skirts!
Corsets!!

The largest and cheapest stock of the above goods in the city, now on exhibition at

78 Lake Street.

Ladies are invited to call.

GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 LAKE STREET.

THE REBEL RAID INTO PENNSYLVANIA.

Burning of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Buildings at Chambersburgh.

HERRING'S SAFE DEFEATS THEM.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Penn., Oct. 11, 1862.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia:

GENTLEMEN—One of the freaks of the rebels in their recent raid was to burn our depot, (Cumberland Valley Railroad Company), in which one of your Safes was subjected to a very severe test of four hours. In justice to you, we will say that we were pleased at the opening of the SAFE and found the contents in an excellent state of preservation.

A. A. LULL, Superintendent.
A. S. HULL, Merchant.
W. H. GILMORE, Ticket Agent.
GEO. A. CRITZ & CO.
J. H. EYSTER, Com. Merchant.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the best protection from fire now known.

HERRING'S NEW PATENT CHAMPION and BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with HERRING AND FLOYD'S PATENT CRYSTALIZED IRON.—The only material which will resist the burglar's drill.

HERRING'S PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFES COMBINED.—One Safe within the other.

HERRING & CO., No. [illegible] State street.

oc27-v691

STRAYED OR STOLEN—From the subscriber, in the Town of [illegible] County, about the first of May, [illegible] Bay Mare, fourteen hands high, [illegible] hind leg, back of the gambol joint. Also, a Horse Colt, black with three white feet, [illegible] the forehead, and white spot on the [illegible] Ten dollars will be paid to any one [illegible] to the subscriber, or giving information [illegible] may be found. THOMAS [illegible] no10-x21-3t

TAKEN UP—On the 6th inst., [illegible] Lasalle street, one sorrel horse. The owner can have him by proving property and [illegible] JAS. H. WRIGHT, No. 98 Lasalle street.

MISS CAMERON'S STUDIO,

47 CLARK STREET.

Painting and Drawing taught; also, Photographs colored at reasonable rates.

NOTICE.—Madam Andrews, [illegible] dependent Clairvoyant, from Boston, [illegible] be consulted at No. 250 Madison street, [illegible] and Market. Clairvoyant examinations [illegible] tells the past, present and future. [illegible] cents; gentlemen, 50 cents. Hours [illegible] p. m.

SOAP, CANDLES AND SALERATUS.

2,000 boxes Palm Soap,
1,000 boxes Chemical [illegible]
1,000 boxes [illegible]
1,000 box [illegible]

In store and for sale by TURNER & MITCHELL [illegible]

no6-v969-1m

REMOVAL.—Christopher [illegible] Agent for the [illegible] Stove for coal and wood [illegible] House Furnishing [illegible] Tin Ware, &c.

126 Dearborn street, Chicago [illegible]